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[For The Pittsburgh Post.]

A LETTER.

TO DORA J. CAMPBELL.

In the silence of my chamber, where I sit and muse alone,
While the evening's dusky shadows o'er the earth are slowly thrown—
In the hour between night's darkness and the setting of the sun,
When we love to hold communion with some cherished, absent one—
I recall a tender message, which in by-gone days you penned;
Often has my heart responded to its pleasant words, my friend;
For our thoughts send back the answer, when our fingers fail to write,
But the willing hand with pleasure will perform its part to-night.

When your letter came it found me weak and weary, sick and sad,
But each loving, restful sentence seemed to cheer and make me glad;
I forgot all present suffering in remembrance of the day
When your presence, like a sunbeam, shed its radiance on my way;
Then my warm, confiding nature, stood in doubt, afar from you;
Fearing I too soon might trust you, soon to learn you were untrue;
And I watched the charming stranger, while I reasoned thus: "If she
To another can be faithless, she can be as false to me."

If 'tis gold, we know the metal, when the acid is applied,
'Neath the nitric drop will sparkle; so I thought you could be tried;
And the test but served to prove you all I hoped or wished to find,
One devoted, faithful, truthful; pure alike in heart and mind;
Then I took your proffered friendship, gladly then your name enrolled
On the list of few and chosen, who cannot be bought and sold:
Told you of Life's grief and gladness of the sunlight and the shade;
Knowing one will ne'er betray me, who no other e'er betrayed.

As we cross Time's troubled ocean, midst its wrecks of life and heart,
Few there be who sail together, while the many drift apart;
When the sea is calm beneath us, and the sky above is clear,
Ere the moan of coming tempest has been caught by any ear;
When our frail and buoyant vessels o'er the smooth, blue surface glide,
Dream we not of separation—floating gayly, side by side—
But the storm will overtake us ere we gain the distant shore,
And the billows shall divide us; then our life ships meet no more!

Strangely, sadly do I wander, as I write to you, dear friend,
If our paths apart shall lead us, or if to the journey's end
We may sweetly walk together, in the morning, noon, and night,
As we both are pressing onward through the darkness and the light,
I shall ask the good All-Father ever in the coming years
Still to guard your feet from falling, and to keep your eyes from tears;
On your present life rich blessings in abundance to send down,
And with richer grace and glory your eternal life to crown.

Beaver Falls, Pa. S. C.

THE FATAL RIFLE.

[From the Laconia (N. H.) Democrat.]

It was at the battle of San Jacinto that the rifle came to my notice. We Texans, having gained an advantage over the Mexicans—whose first discharge had been aimed too high—rushed on while our enemies paused to reload their guns. Each man reserved his fire for some individual, so that the struggle was less a battle than a succession of duels. Without bayonets, we broke our rifles over their heads, and with pistol or bowie-knife in hand trampled down the dying men, plunging our blades into the breasts of the few who opposed us, into the backs of those who fled.

We were still full of memories of the Alamo. Never could we forget how the Mexicans had slaughtered every human being within its walls save three—a woman, a child and a negro—and afterward burned the bleeding bodies in one horrible pile.

The war cry of our band had been: "Fight for your lives, and remember the Alamo," and the poor Mexicans—who were, after all, but the slaves of a bloodthirsty tyrant—thought of it also, and moaned as they fell: "Me no Alamo! Me no Alamo!" hoping to establish a claim for mercy on the plea that they had no hand in the horrible affair.

In the midst of this conflict I saw my college chum, Howard Rathbone, in instant peril. I rushed to his aid. Having broken his gun over the head of one Mexican, he found himself beset by another, who cried out that he would avenge his brother's blood. As they grappled the Mexican tried to use his rifle as my chum had his. It was in vain; Howard was the stronger. In a few moments he gained possession of the other's weapon, and struck him a blinding blow. Then, his hands being freed, he drew his bowie-knife and plunged it into the Mexican's heart. Meanwhile the savage tide of fighting men poured past. This was a little conflict by itself. Hardly had any one noticed it, there were so many others. But as he fell, the dying Mexican clutched the cloth of the soldier's coat in the grip of death, and dragged him down upon his breast, where for a moment he lay as one who had cast himself upon the breast of a friend. Only a moment; but ere he had freed himself these words had been hissed into his ears:

"I curse the gun! May it prove the curse of your life!"

As the Texan struggled to his feet, wrenching the dead clutch from his jacket, he felt inclined to cast the rifle upon the ground. At that moment it was too necessary to him. The next, he was a tiger again, beset by other tigers.

"Me no Alamo!" moaned a bleeding Mexican.

He struck him down.

"Mother!" cried a boy, into whose breast he had plunged his blade.

For answer, he drove his iron-heel into the face that was hardly more than a child's.

* * * * * *

Seventeen years had passed since the battle of San Jacinto, when I went to the house of my former chum to see his daughter marry. Soon came the rustic supper, the music of two fiddles; dancing and plenty of drinking—too much, by far, but it was the custom of the country. At last the bridegroom's father, standing beside the father of the bride, glanced up at the rifle hanging over the chimney-piece.

"Some of the relics of your fighting times, I reckon," said he.

"Yes," said Rathbone, "yes, I took that from a Mexican rascal at San Jacinto."

"Well, well," said the other, regarding the weapon with curiosity. "Sort of singular-looking, ain't it! I never saw a Mexican rifle before. Can't see much of it now—it's so high up."

He had been drinking a good deal and was in high spirits. The same might have been said of the old soldier.

"I'll have it down," said he, "and let you see it."

He mounted on a chair and took the weapon in his hands, the tongs by which it was slung remaining on their nails.

"Here you are, friend," said he. "And now you've got in your hand a rifle that may have been the death of many a brave fellow at the Alamo. It's seventeen years since it was in anybody's hands, and its last shot, mayhap, was fired as a kind of salute to my girl, your boy's pride, who came into the world on that day, her mother not knowing whether she was a widow or not. Eh, mother?"

"Ah, that's a day to remember," said the wife.

"Pa has got his gun down," cried the bride. "Sam, I never saw the gun down before."

As he spoke the old man gave the rifle back into Rathbone's hands, and he stood holding it.

"You don't dare to shoot me," cried the bride. "Ah! pa, you're not as brave as you used to be. You don't dare aim at me."

"Yes, shoot us," laughed half a dozen wild Texan girls. "Shoot us—shoot us—shoot us!"

"Then I will, my pretty robins," cried the father. "One, two, three—fly away or I'll fire."

He aimed the weapon that hung useless on the wall for seventeen years—the gun the Mexican had cursed—at his daughter. It was just as safe a thing to do, in one's opinion, as if it had been a broomstick.

"Who's afraid?" cried the girl.

"Now then, one, two, three, said the soldier. "Bang!"

As he uttered the childish imitation of the sound of fire-arms, it was drowned in a real explosion. The gun went off, and the bride dropped to the floor with a scream. A bullet had entered her temple. She was dead when they lifted her in their arms. It was plain that, seventeen years before, the Mexican who had owned it had not fired it after reloading. His dying word had been fulfilled. His gun had proved a curse to its captor. But how?

I am not willing to admit supernatural agency. I maintain the gun exploded in accordance with the laws of loading and of friction. If men would only try to trace mysterious events to their source, superstitution would soon cease. For one, I believe nothing ever occurred which could not be explained. That this is not the common opinion the narrator is well aware.

But, amid all his agony and remorse, my old chum persisted in one statement—he had not pulled the trigger. Those who had watched him closely, veterans, expert in the use of fire-arms, declare that he had not—that the rifle seemed to fire itself off. All that the father could say was: "The gun is cursed. The Mexican cursed the gun."

To comfort him, we all agreed that it was so. Indeed, I am not sure but they all thought it. Inwardly, I resolved to ferret out the mystery.

The horrible accident nearly broke his heart. He had been a fine-looking, upright, middle-aged man when his daughter's wedding-day dawned; when he arose from his bed on which a long and terrible illness laid him, he was bent like a patriarch of ninety, and his hair, from being brown and rich, was thin and white as snow.

As for the gun the Mexican had cursed, the soldier had never seen it from that day.

Strong in her tenderness for the father, even in her grief for her child, the mother had overcome her horror of the dreadful thing, and had carried it to the great garret. There she hid it in a lumber closet, so that it might not trouble her unhappy husband should his eyes ever look upon the things of this world again. He never asked about it; he believed it had been destroyed. He did not know the powder-horn and shot bag hung beside it.

Again I was making my annual visit at the old homestead. It was a warm day, and my former chum had been afield since dawn. At noon his job was done, and the boys who had toiled with him followed him home, full of glee that their work was over.

"I shall trke a nap, lads," he said, after dinner. "As for you, you can do the same if you like, or go a fishing. There's plenty of trout in the kill, I'm told."

And as the boys cried aloud that fishing was their choice, their father smiled upon them.

"Whatever troubles we've had mother," he said, "we've two fine boys."

And he went to take his nap with a lighter heart than he had often had since the fatal marriage day.

But when he had fallen asleep, he began to dream strange, troubled dreams. He was at the battle of San Jacinto, and the Mexican's lips were at his ear.

"I cursed the gun." He heard again: "May it prove a curse to you!"

Other guns were firing all about them: he heard the noise, he smelt the smoke. Suddenly he awoke—the noise of the report of fire-arms was actually in his ears, and he detected the odor of gunpowder.

He saw his wife on her knees in the middle of the room.

"What has happened?" he cried.

"I do not know," sobbed the poor woman: "I heard a noise: I am frightened!"

Then they rushed together to the garret, whence came a sound of groans.

Meanwhile I heard the boys go past my room and up the garret stairs, probably in search of fishing tackle. I called them back

"Be careful, boys," I cautioned them, about the lumber closet. There is an old gun there that may be loaded. Don't go near it."

"All right," said Charlie. "Come on, Will."

They went up stairs.

"Fishing is all well enough," said the elder, "but I'd like shooting better. What a pity father won't let us have guns."

He crossed the garret and opened the door of the lumber closet.

"Yes, there the old thing is. I don't believe it's loaded. What if it is. Reckon I know how to manage."

"Let's take it on the sly," said his brother. "Let it out of the window, and carry it to the woods. There is a powder-flask and bullet-pouch, too. We can get some caps at the store, Charlie."

"A good idea," said Charlie, advancing toward the closet from which his brother came, dragging the gun after him. Neither of them guessed it was the gun that had caused their sister's death. "Let's have it, Will," said he, and took it from him. Suddenly there was a flash, a report, and a horrible scream from the little fellow, who fell forward on his face at the feet of his elder. His prostrate form was what his wretched parents saw as we three rushed into the garret.

The other boy stood, utterly unable to move, clutching the weapon that had caused all this.

"May God have mercy on us! It is the cursed rifle again'" cried their father.

Then the boy found words.

"I swear I did not load it!" he said. "I swear I did not touch the trigger!"

And still his brother lay dead at his feet.

On the night before I had seen a sight that might have prophesied this sad tragedy. Would to heaven I had told of it.

The kitchen clock was striking eleven. In a country house like that people go early to bed. I was reading, but had paused to listen to the striking of the loud-mouthed clock. As it ceased, I fancied I heard a footfall on the stairs. I opened the door. Slowly the noise came nearer. It was the sound that can come only from a bare foot. The next moment I saw my host, Rathbone, approaching me.

"You'll catch cold, old fellow," said I. "Put on your coat."

To my surprise, he answered not at all, but came slowly on.

Then I saw, for the first time, a somnambulist.

For a moment I hesitated whether to awake him. He was easily mortified; and my catching him in such a plight would prove disagreeable to us both. So I simply followed him.

He went on past my door and up stairs. At the garret entrance he stopped a second and then lifted the latch and entered. I was close behind him.

Without the least hesitation he advanced to the lumber closet. I did not know the old rifle was there, and again I followed. The moonlight, streaming in through the chinks in the eaves and one broken window, made the place quite light.

He turned the wooden button of the closet door and drew out a bag of shot, then a powder horn and last—the fatal gun.

At once I remembered it. Who, indeed, that had ever seen it, could forget the heavily chased mountings of silver, the grotesquely carved butt, the enormous barrel? With the recollection there flashed upon me such a horror as I had never felt.

Still I was powerless to move. I tried to cry out. My tongue refused.

At last I found utterance. But in the brief moment I had thought of the consequences that must follow my awaking him. Here, evidently, was the precious secret, kept so long, the clue to his daughter's death. No doubt the gun had been loaded before the fatal bridal day in the same manner, and by the same man, in the same condition of somnambulism, as I saw it was loaded now. The father was unconscious that he was his daughter's murderer. He knew the gun had gone off in his hands, but ascribed it to the Mexican's curse. Why should I undeceive him? Had he now sorrow enough. So I let him be. Shuddering, I saw him ram home the charge, then put the rifle back.

Was I not right? Is there any event so seemingly supernatural, so clothed in mystery, that chance cannot make it plain as any page of nature's laws?

The old rifle is mine. It is gleaming at me even now.

Stories From the Arabic.

THE HUNGRY MAN AND THE GLUTTON.

A starved Arab was traveling by the way, when he met a man who, seated before a napkin stretched on the ground, was partaking of a sumptuous meal, with an excellent appetite. After the usual salutation, the hungry Arab sat down beside the man.

"Whence comest thou?" asked the man, with his mouth full.

"From thy village, my lord," replied the hungry Arab, awaiting an invitation to partake of the viands.

"Didst thou see my house?" inquired the glutton, as he swallowed a bit of meat.

"Verily did I," answered the Arab, the water in his mouth. "Thou hast a nobly constructed palace. Thy roof touches the stars, and thy court-yard is as elegant as is that in the mansion of paradise."

"Didst notice Bleb, my dog?"

"Bleb! Thy dog was watching thy sleek kine, thy fat sheep. No wolf would as much as dare to look at thy flocks."

"Didst thou by chance see Khalid, my son?" asked the glutton, breaking off a crisp flake of barley cake.

"Thy beautiful Khalid I saw, through the school-room door; thy boy was sweetly reciting verses of the Khoran."

"Didst thou see the mother of Khalid?" The glutton took a long draught of cool water.

"Enshrouded in her veil, it was the mother of thy Khalid, who was modestly wending her way to the bath. Neither in Arabia nor elsewhere is there a woman more full of charity and goodness than the mother of thy Khalid."

"Didst happen, though, to see my camel?"

"Thy noble camel! that miracle of beauty and strength! Thy camel was browsing on the prickly brush near thy house."

The glutton had heard all this good news as he gorged himself with food, but never did he as much as bid the hungry Arab to pick even a bone. The poor starved wretch, whose belly was pinched with hunger, felt ashamed of his flattery. "I will lie no more this way. No, by Allah!" said he.

Just then a miserable dog passing near, attracted by the scent of the meat, stopped for a moment, howled, then waged his tail.

"Had thy old dog been alive now," suddenly said the Arab, "he might, too, have stopped, howled, then wagged his tail."

"How! is my good dog gone? How did he die?" anxiously inquired the glutton.

"From eating too much camel," said the Arab.

"What, is my stalwart camel dead too?"

"They slaughtered him for the funeral meats of the mother of thy Khalid."

"Alack! Is the mother of my poor Khalid dead?"

"Dead? Aye, and buried is she. She beat out her brains against the tomb of thy Khalid."

"What! my Khalid gone, too."

"Oh! my master," said the Arab, "an earthquake came to thy village, thy house was crumbled to the ground, and thy Khalid was crushed in the ruins."

When the glutton heard this he desisted from eating, and smote his breast with his greasy hands. Leaving the viands on the ground, he hastened homeward as fast as he could.

Then the hungry Arab, having said his devotions and invoked a blessing, sat cheerfully down and feasted on the glutton's victuals.

RAISING A WEAVER.

Jojee was a tramp, and hungry. Happening to pass one day in a village where the women were wailing, he noticed the preparations for a funeral. In hopes of getting something to eat, Jojee said to the relatives, "Wouldst thou have the dead restored to life?" Then all the relatives said, "Yes, that would we?"

"Place me," Jojee, the tramp, "in the room next to the dead man. Bring me good cheer, so that I may propitiate the reanimating angels. Most especially put there a pot of the finest honey, three loaves of the whitest bread, and a flask of the purest oil."

This the relatives did. Jojee, the tramp, bid them retire. Jojee, the tramp, then eat until his appetite was satisfied. Then he uttered many shrieks and howls. The relatives waited long and patiently.

At length Jojee called the people. "Tell me," asked Jojee, "what was the exact calling of the deceased?"

"A weaver was he by trade," the relatives replied.

"A weaver!" cried Jojee, the tramp. "Why did you not tell me so? There is honey and bread and oil wasted. Had he been a tinker, a tailor, or a cobbler I might have brought the dead man to life—but a weaver! I never could do anything with a weaver."

JAFFIER ALIVE AND DEAD.

On such a day by the command of the Caliph, may his name be revered, was given to Jaffier, son of Yiah, as a free gift, an incalculable sum of money, with robes, horses, beautiful slaves, and perfumes. I, the scribe, had to cast up the value placed opposite to these gifts, and found the sum total amounted to 30,000,000 dirrims. But Jaffier, son of Yiah, fell into disgrace, for I, the scribe, saw the entry of the expense for burning the body of the once highly-favored Jaffier thus expressed: "Disbursed for burning the carcass of one Jaffier, son of Yiah, 4½ dirrims for pitch and straw."

HOW TO BECOME FAMOUS.

Hattifee, the poet, wrote the verses of Leila and Mujjenau, and he thought there was good in them. Then went he to the critic Jami, saying, "Wilt thou not pray for the success of my poem?" and Jami, having prayed first for long life and patience, read the poem. Said Hattifee: "Would, oh! would I had been born sooner, or had done this work in my younger days; then might I have been illustrious among men!"

"Dost thou want celebrity, oh! Hattifee?" inquired Jami.

"That is what I most crave," said the poet.

"Go, then," said Jami, "and selecting a conspicuous place in the Bazaar, hang thy poem there, so that all passers-by can see it."

"Thou givest good advice, oh! Jami. Straightway will I do it."

"'Tis not enough," added Jami. "If, indeed, thou cravest fame, go and hang thyself, too, in the Bazaar alongside of thy poem."

GOLD OR MAXIMS.

Once I, saalibi, poet of Munsoor the illustrious wrote for him an ode, wherein I praised his liberality, his wisdom. This ode I presented to Munsoor when he was in a happy mood. Thus said the great Caliph to Saalabi, his slave:

"Wisdom have I, since I read it here, and liberality too. Which dost thou prefer? Wilt thou have 300 pieces of gold, or three maxims worth more than all the gold?"

"O, Caliph." I replied, "lasting knowledge is better than perishable gold. Who weighs wisdom with wealth?"

"So be it, Saalabi. First, then, when thy vest is thin and threadbare, take care that thy drawers are new and warm."

"Alack!" said I to myself, "one of my hundred pieces of gold has gone."

"Secondly when thy beard wants oil, oil it not further than thy collar, leastways thy vest will become soiled."

"Curse the luck!" I said again to myself, "another hundred pieces gone!"

"Thirdly," said the light of the world—"Keep, I pray you," I interrupted, "the third maxim; keep it for one more worthy than thy poor poet. I, Saalabi, will take but the hundred pieces of gold."

But Munsoor, may his name be forever blessed, said laughingly; "Oh! thou stupid Saalabi! Thou shalt have the 300 pieces of gold after all. 'Tis easier to be generous than to be wise."

THE HANDSOME WIT.

A Sultan, (his blazing name I must hide), hearing that a certain handsome wit looked like him as much as one date resembles another, was curious to see him, and straightway sent an order for him to appear in court. The Sultan was amazed at a family likeness, for the handsome wit was like to him as a twin brother. At first angered was the Sultan that any of his subjects should bear lineaments which alone belonged to the most puissant of mankind. Concealing his displeasure, the Caliph thought that by ridicule he could turn the wit to flight. "Man," said the Caliph, "thy mother we all remember well. Verily was she a comely woman. Was it not her wont to visit the harems of the Court? As a brokeress, did she not dispose of shawls, trinkets, kohl, veils, and perfumes, reaping a fair profit from her calling?"

"Nay, O mighty one," replied the wit gayly. "The mother of this son was a secluded woman. Never did she traffic. She was a woman who never left her own humble dwelling. But of my father I know more. An eminent designer was he. Frequent were the calls made by him to lay out royal gardens, to plant rare flowers, and to graft fruit trees."

For a moment thunder lowered over the forehead of the Sultan; then he bit his tongue and held his peace. "Sir Wit," said the Caliph, after a pause, "choose thou a wife among my slaves. Thou shall be my court fool."

HOW JOJEE BECAME INVULNERABLE.

Jojee, the tramp, intent on plunder, followed a body of foot soldiers to the wars. Once a skirmish took place. When the archers were engaged, Jojee busied himself in picking up the spent arrows, so that he might sell them, when lo! there came an arrow which wounded him in the head. "I am, indeed, dead!" cried Jojee. Presently there came to him a surgeon, who plucked out the arrow, saying: "Be of good cheer, man, for the weapon has not touched thy brain." "Brain!" quoth Jojee, "My master, had I possessed brains I should never have been here."

Then Jojee from the spoils of the dead men, got him a coat of chain-mail, but was indifferent as to any covering to his head. "Here am I invulnerable," said Jojee, clapping his hands on his head. In time Jojee passed for a brave man.

B. P.

The Death of Nero.

Nero wandered out into the streets of Rome, knocked at the doors of friends; none would answer or let him in. He came back to his bedroom, called for Spicillus the gladiator to kill him, but Spicillus was gone. "What!" said he to Epaphroditus, his Secretary, who had now joined him, "have I neither friend nor foe?" and he rushed out again to throw himself into the Tiber; but his courage failing him, and his reason growing clear once more in the face of appalling calamity, he wished for some quiet place where he might consider his strange and sudden position, and collect his thoughts for death. With his head muffled up, and covering his face with a handkerchief, dressed only in a tunic, with an old soiled cloak thrown over his shoulder, he trudged along barefoot in the gloom of the early twilight, accompanied by Phaon, Sporus, and Epaphroditus. As these four slunk out of the Nomentane Gate together like common wayfaring men, they could hear the soldiers in the Prætorian camp on their right cursing Nero the beast, and hailing Galba as Father of his country. "They are in pursuit of Nero," said a man as he passed them. "Any news in the city about Nero?" asked another. There was no time to spare. They found him a broken-down horse, which he mounted, and they hurried on. At last they reached the villa of Phaon, parched with thirst; the Emperor lapped up some water with his hands from a running tank, with the bitter jest, "This is Nero's distilled water." He crept quietly into the house on all-fours through a hole in the wall, and threw himself on the first mattress, prostrate with hunger, misery, and fatigue. Then he ordered a grave to be dug before his eyes, for he refused to fly. He bade them to pave the pit with marble, and, weeping theatrically, he prepared, surrounded by his only remaining friends, to play his last act. "What an artist is now about to perish!" he exclaimed, but ere the words left his lips a dispatch from Rome arrived, which he snatched out of Phaon's hands. He read it and shuddered. He had been condemned by the Senate to be beaten to death, and dragged by the heels, and flung into the Tiber. Seizing two daggers he felt their points. Greek verses occurred to him, and he began to recite. He begged Sporus to set up a wail for him—to kill him—to kill himself first. At this moment the tramping of horses and clash of armed men were heard below. He broke out in a verse from the *Iliad*: "The noise of swift-heeled steeds assails my ear." In another moment he would be taken alive. "Come then, courage, man!" he cried, and feebly pushed the point of the dagger into his throat. But his nerve was gone, and Epaphroditus came to his help and would have seized him. "Is this your fidelity?" he murmured, and expired, with staring eyes to the terror of all who beheld him. It was his last pose, and, as the end of such a life, it could not have been outdone. "Is this your fidelity?" "He had never made a better comic hit." writes M. Renan. "Nero uttering a melancholly plaint over the wickedness of the age, and the disappearance of good faith and virtue! Let us applaud: as the drama is ended and the curtain falls. Once in history, O Nature, with a thousand masks, thou hast had the wit to find an actor worthy of such a role—*Good Words*.

IRISH SONG.

Suggested by a Lyric of Barry Cornwall.

Oh! the Spring's delight
Is the cowslip bright,
As she laughs to the warblin' linnet;
And a whistlin' thrush
On a white May bush,
And his mate in the nest widin it.

Summer she shows
Her rose, her rose!
And oh! all the happy night long
The nightingale woos her;
At dawn the lark sues her,
Wid the crystal surprise of his song.

King Autumn's crown
In the barley brown
Red over wid rosy fruit;
And the yallow trees,
As they sigh in the breeze,
Are the strings of his solemn lute.

Ould Winter's breath
Is coulh as Death,
Wirra! lonesome he's left the earth;
Yet the thrush he sings
And the rose she springs
From the flame of his fairy hearth.

The Spectator.

Stop that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As a cough remedy it is unsurpassed. Sold by druggists.

ORANGE CULTURE.

An Ohio Man in the Florida Orange Groves.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

I made it my especial business to look after orange groves, in order to learn what they *had done* and were *still doing*, rather that what they were *promised to do*. There are comparatively few bearing groves of sweet oranges in the State, and none that are old and fully matured, as they are in the West Indies, Brazil, and other countries better adapted to the natural growth of the sweet orange. Having been accustomed to seeing groves in the countries named, which, for size of the trees, compared with our old apple orchards, led me to inquire the reason why I could find no sweet orange tree in Florida more than eight or ten inches in diameter. Not one in ten thousand are yet half that size. The answer was satisfactory. "In the year 1835 a heavy frost *killed every sweet orange tree in Florida*." It also remains a fact that orange trees nearly all over the State suffer more or less from frost almost every year. While I was at Port Orange, Datona, New Smyrna and along the Halifax and Hillsboro Rivers, there were six nights in succession, from December 31 to January 5, in which the mercury fell below the freezing point. January 4 ice formed nearly one-fourth of an inch thick. The leaves upon orange trees in exposed places were curled with the frost. This was said to do no harm that when the spring growth commenced these frosted leaves would fall. So that the tree would be doubly taxed in producing new foliage at the time when its best efforts are needed in its blossoms and healthy germs for the coming crop. Gentlemen, natives of Florida, and thoroughly conversant with the subject, attribute the reduced size of the oranges and the rust which has been making its appearance for the last two years to this loss of foliage by frost.

Another evidence of the weakening effect of frost is seen in some of the oldest groves, in a large per cent. of dead limbs in the tops of the trees. This is seldom ever seen in the tropical groves in San Domingo, Hayti, Jamaica or Brazil. Whenever there is evidence of decay among the trees where their growth is natural it first makes its appearance among the lower limbs. When the limbs die in the tops of the trees no amount of care or effort will ever bring them again into healthy bearing. General Anderson, on the Halifax River showed me several trees of this kind in his grove, on which he had bestowed faithful labor for three years, pruning out dead limbs, dressing and fertilizing all without success, so far as any further production of fruit was concerned.

The orange growth in Florida is more forced than natural. The half dozen old grooves which I saw are all in a state of decay. The "Dummit grove," on the Hilisboro, said to be the largest in the State—recently offered for sale in your city, and since sold to a gentleman from Albany, N. Y., for $16,000—produced this year less than 50,000 oranges. The cost of picking, boxing and marketing will leave the net proceeds not exceeding $15 per 1,000, or $750 for the crop. The grove was said to contain a great many trees, and to have produced at one time two and a half million oranges, but really contains about 1,500, two-thirds of which may be called bearing trees. The "Robinson Grove," adjoining General Anderson's, has about 600 trees, two-thirds in bearing, and produced this year 30,000 oranges. These were sold in Jacksonville from $12 50 to $20 per 1,000. The place, like all other old groves for sale, is in a dilapidated condition—the buildings worthless. But further statements about "old groves" would only be a repetition. None of them can be over forty-three years old, because in 1835 the orange trees were all killed. The result of my observation and inquiry is that all sweet orange groves in Florida, over twenty-five or thirty years old, have seen their best deys; while at the age of fifty years in the tropics they would be considered in their prime, and good for at least fifty years more.

The young groves are numerous. It is safe to say that many millions of young trees have been planted in various parts of the State, within the last five or six years. As a rule, the wild orange stock is used, budded from the sweet orange, though sweet seedings are coming into use. Mr. Fowler, on the Halifax, has a grove of them—about 1,200—twelve years old, which are beginning to bear a little. The prospects are that within five or six years more they will be in full bearing condition, provided they are not cut off by frost. Mr. Fowler is an educated man, and a profuse writer upon the orange culture in Florida. He has exhausted almost every theory known on that subject. Practically, he is anxious to *sell out*. The budded trees, like our dwarf pear trees, evidently produces fruit in the shortest time. It is not true, however, that anything like full crop can be depended upon from these in five, or in ten years. I have seen a single tree in a grove of five hundred, four years old, that was said to have produced this year 200 oranges, while two or three others produced, in all, half as many more. Another grove of 350 trees, six years old, produced in all about 500 oranges, or an average of nearly one and a half to the tree. The groves from which the most and best of the oranges are taken are probably from fifteen to twenty years old.

Speculators, who have purchased large tracts of land at 60c to $1 per acre, are advertising it in pamphlets, in parcels of five, ten and twenty acres, at $20 per acre for orange groves. They promise to plant and cultivate for one year, for the purchaser, 500 trees for $600. They promise still further to take care of the said trees four years longer for $400 more, when they guarantee the grove to produce half a million oranges, worth at least $5,900, to which I will add, "important if true." I visited one of these places on the St. John's River, and found only one orange tree inbearing, and several thousand from six inches to six feet high. The facts are that the orange speculation in Florida has thrown into the shade the brightest memories of the far-famed *Morus Multicaulus*.

PLEURISY, PAINS AND ALL ASTHMATIC OR BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. WSM

THE METROPOLIS.

"Morning papers!—Two hundred lives lost."

A bit of type, a newsboy's cry,
A passing glance, perhaps a sigh
At what is written there;
A lashing storm; a coast of dread;
A shipwreck, and two hundred dead—
The old, the young, the fair.

The hopes of better days ahead,
Of comfort's store, of warmth and bread
For dear ones left on shore;
A sinking ship, one thought alone
Of orphan's tears, of widow's moan,
One cry, and all is o'er.

A happy home, with tender ties,
Awaiting 'neath Brazilian skies
A welcome just ahead,
An infant boy on mother's breast
As white as gleam the breaker's crest
That shroud the cold, cold dead.

The ships sail out and ships sail in,
And wealth goes out more wealth to win,
And love to meet its own;
But ships go down, and cries go up,
And wealth inverts her jewelled cup
Above the dying moan.

A bending sky o'er rippling bay,
A noble ship with banners gay,
A voyage to sunny lands;
A bit of type, a newsboy's cry—
Two hundred soulless bodies lie
On Carolina's sands.

SHERMAN D. RICHARDSON.

How to Keep Boys at Home.

Amuse your boys if you wish to keep them at home. Play whist with them. "What!" I hear some one of you say, "Why, I am a member of Dr. So-and-so's church." Well, let him go to the dogs for once; let your church go to the dogs, and save your boy from going. When I was a young man at college there was a deacon's son there at the same time, and he told me he learned to play "old sledge" on the hay-mow when his father was reading commentaries. It is a fact, and not a matter of laughter, and that same young man died a drunkard and a gambler. He lived in the Connecticut Valley, and I could give you his father's name if I was so disposed. "Bob" told me more than a dozen times if his father had only played some kind of game with him—"if he had only been human with me, Deacon Murray," said he, "I should have been a church member just as you are." I want you to understand I was a deacon then. I think "Bob" was right. So I say to you play whist with your boys, play dominoes—in fact, any pleasant, healthy game. Read poetry with them, for boys like poetry; if not, read bear stories. Get him to read to you; and here let me say that this is one of the best possible ways to keep your boy at home, and one of the most beneficial in its effect. Teach them to feel that you are dependent upon them for company. So I say to you, make your home happy in a way that boys like, and not in the way that some churches like. Boys are worth more than church forms, for boys are germs of angels, or else they are the seeds out of which devils spring. If I felt that my boy would eat peanuts in church, that he would go to sleep because he was not interested, I should spend one-half of the day under the hedges or by some running spring. I should preach to that boy in a way that would make him forget his peanuts and sleeping in church. The running spring should remind him of that fountain of living water which flows from the throne of God. If there was a bit of sea, it should remind him of that sea of crystal before the throne of God. If there was an empty acorn, it should remind him of the people of clay out of which the spirit has departed. All things should be a service to God. The fields and the skies should be the church, and that boy should be made a follower of Christ in that way because he is best adapted to that kind of service.—*Rev. W. H. H. Murray.*

An Anecdote of Macready.

Mr. Sula has been attacking dead actors in *Touchstone*. He charges Macready with having habitually used foul and blasphemous language behind the scenes. An apologist has come to the front who hints that Mr. Sula may have been led astray by the fact that in the last act of "Macbeth" Macready invariably lashed himself into a sort of fever, which he aggravated by using all sorts of strong expressions. When Mr. Phelps played *Macduff* to him for the first time he was not a little amazed during the fight at the close of the last act to hear Macready call him a beast, a scoundrel, a hell-born villian, a base-born cur, and devil. Full of resentment, Phelps hurled back the epithets with energy, and heaped four names upon Macready. At the close Macready said: "Thank you, Mr. Phelps, thank you; I've never been so well supported." In another play, where it was necessary to enter in a panting fury, full of rage exhibiting the gasping exhaustion of mad passion, Macready used to have a hired "super" whom he would grapple and shake and curse at, off the stage, so that he could enter naturally. One night the regular "super" sent a substitute who did not quite understand the business. He resented Macready's rough treatment, which delighted the tragedian, who went at his man with increased vigor. The substitute presently "let him have it," and the pair fought savagely a good round. Macready that night burst upon his audience in a splendid rage, out-Macreadying Macready. When the substitute learned the true state of affairs, however, he bolted; but he was unearthed, for Macready came off after the scene gasping, "Hum—ha! where is he? Hum, ha, bless me! A splendid fellow! Pay him double and let me have him every night." For the sake of a great actor's memory it is to be hoped that Mr. Sula has judged Mr. Macready by one of his professional paroxysms, and not by his ordinary conduct as a gentleman and an artist.—*London letter to the Times.*

New Railroad for Washington County.

We are glad to learn that the West Middletown and Bethany people, and also the farmers of Washington county on this line are earnestly desiring to have a railroad from Houstonville by the way of West Middletown to Bethany, and thence to Welsburgh, Ohio, which will make a neat railroad of not more than thirty miles.

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in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from impurities. The incomparable SOZODONT invigorates and purifies them, and is a safe and agreeable botanic preparation far preferable to any powder or ordinary wash. WFM&W

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THE GREENBACKERS THIS FALL.

It seems to us tolerably clear that the Greenback Labor Party may play an important part in the politics of Pennsylvania this fall; and whether for good or evil will depend upon the common sense and integrity of the leaders of the party. It has influential leaders, just as the Democratic or Republican parties have, but it strikes us they will be exposed to an amount of temptation this fall that will try their virtue, as in a crucible of fire. For obvious reasons, connected with trades' union organizations, the leaders of this Labor or Greenback Party have greater influence in moulding the action of their associates than the directing politicians in either of the old parties.

If the Greenback Party will throw its vote Democratic or Republicanwards, it will command the situation. If it resolves on separate political action it seems to us it will amount to nothing. There were upwards of fifty thousand Greenback votes polled in this State last November, and we think it altogether probable there will be a hundred thousand voters of that faith at the ballot boxes the coming November. This vote by itself—with separate candidates—will show nothing, and will accomplish nothing; but thrown on the side of the Democracy or the Republican party it will dominate the politics of the State.

Therefore it seems to us the Greenbackers should study the political situation very carefully, in order to reach a wise determination as to which party they will identify themselves with. It needs very little political shrewdness, or acquaintance with the politics of the day, to realize the fact that the Democratic party of the United States is more in sympathy with the Labor party—with the Greenbackers—with the toiling millions—than any other organization that presents itself to the people. From its earliest history the Democratic party has been especially the party of the poor man. On the various questions relating to the currency the Democratic party is overwhelmingly committed to liberal legislation. And that to-day the law-making power is on the side of the people as against the demands of capital and of foreign bondholders, is simply owing to the fact of Democratic supremacy. In the long years since the war, when the Republicans were all powerful in every department of the government, the powers of Congress, the executive and the judiciary were stretched to their utmost limits in the interest of capital. Take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor, became a maxim in practice, and was grafted on much of the legislation of the country. But as soon as the Democratic party commenced asserting itself the machine was reversed, and the tendency now is to consult the interest of the whole people, and not of a class. While the just obligations of the government will be met to their utmost limit, the fact will also be recognized the government owes a duty to its own citizens.

The Greenback or Labor party, it seems to us, therefore, should co-operate with the Democracy if it desires to accomplish anything. In no other way can it achieve practical results in the politics of the State. We do not mean any back-stairs union, or any intriguing for the sake of the spoils; but a bold, open and manly understanding and agreement on candidates and platform.

The really important question to be decided this fall at the polls, is whether there is to be an end of Cameronism in Pennsylvania. The Republican State ticket is already forecast in the CAMERON interest. Senator DON has selected his candidate for Governor, and put himself forward for re-election to the United States Senate. No one questions his orders in the Republican party. Backed by MACKEY, KEMBLE, EBBETT, HARTRANFT, and others, his sway is absolute. He gives law to the two or three hundred thousand citizens who vote the Republican ticket. It is a powerful combination, this CAMERON interest, and it will require the best efforts of Democrats and Greenbackers united to make an end of it this fall. It has unlimited command of money; it has an organization in every county and city of the State, skilled in all the devices of political rascality: it has the prestige of success.

But still it can be crushed out of existence as a political power in the State; but to accomplish this great victory for the right will require the union of all the varied political elements which reject Cameronism. The fight in Pennsylvania this fall will be CAMERON *versus* ANTI-CAMERON. It is in the power of the Greenback party to say on which side victory shall light.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

With the conviction of ANDERSON at New Orleans, of perjury and forgery in the preparation of election returns, whereby it was made possible to give the vote of Louisiana to HAYES, and the reasonable certainty that WELLS will also be convicted, the language of Judge BLACK in his closing appeal to the Electoral Commission comes to mind with all its old force. "The refuge of lies shall be swept away, and the hiding place of falsehood shall be uncovered. Wait; retribution will come in due time. Justice travels with a leaden heel but strikes with an iron hand."

WELLS' trial will be more interesting than ANDERSON'S, for he was the head devil in the Returning Board villainies. He was the active agent of the Republican conspirators at Washington, and, if disposed, could tell a story that would thrill the country by its shamelessness and audacity. The truth will come out, and as Judge BLACK says, "you will see a fine grinding then." It will shatter reputations that now stand tolerably fair. For we take it to be an absolute fact that if Mr. HAYES was kept in ignorance of the rascalities necessary to enable the Returning Boards to do their perfect work, his intimate friends and advisers were deep in it, as well as the managers of the Republican national committees at Washington or New York. The two CHANDLERS for instance, ZACK and WILLIAM E., were privy to every move, and we have a notion some of our Pennsylvania Radicals were mixed up in it. They gave liberally of their money, and possibly saw that it was placed where it could do the most good. The bribery of a Returning Board is something that has its parellel at almost every election in Philadelphia.

To break the force of expected revelations, we see it announced in the *Gazette's* special from Washington that SHERMAN, FOSTER and others of the Republican visiting statesmen at New Orleans, in the winter of 1876, are about to prepare and publish a statement, defending themselves from certain allegations as to their conduct while overlooking the Returning Board count. It is a healthy sign to see these gentlemen take the floor in vindication of themselves. Of course other people will have something to say, and out of a full discussion we will get the truth. WELLS has reached a point, too, where he will be inclined to make terms for himself. Instead of being the dispenser of government patronage, the penitentiary stares him in the face. He had better round off his career by turning State's evidence.

A GAME THAT WON'T WIN.

The New York *Herald* says Mr. HAYES will veto the Silver bill, and the attempt to pass it over the veto will "certainly fail." The Republican Congressmen then propose to bring in a new bill which will provide an immediate issue of silver dollars of a greater weight of 412½ grains each and will make them a legal tender for future transactions for a considerable amount, perhaps so high as $1,000, and certainly for over $100. They expect to pass this bill as a party question, and have assurances Mr. HAYES will approve it. The game is further described by the *Herald*:

> The calculation of the Republican leaders is that in this way they will set themselves right with all sections of the country, pleasing the East by suffering the defeat of the Bland bill, and the West and South by ordering an issue of silver. And thus the fall campaign, they think, will be "covered" at all points. The Republicans are averse to going into the fall campaign as the opponents of silver. They believe that if they do not pass a bill authorizing an issue of silver they will lose the West and Northwest, but they believe that if the Bland bill is defeated by the veto they can lay the blame of that on the President, and by putting forward a new silver bill as a Republican measure can save the fall elections for themselves. They have but one fear of this strategy, and that is that the Bland men may be numerous and resentful enough to defeat their bill in turn.

This reads very well, but the difficulty will lie in carrying out the little game. In the first place we have the notion Mr. HAYES will not veto the Silver bill, but will permit it to become a law without his signature. And again if he should veto it the votes are in both Houses to make it a law notwithstanding the veto. The silver men in Congress are thoroughly in earnest, and don't propose to be cheated of their victory.

THE VOICE OF PITTSBURGH.

We don't suppose that any one ever doubted its unanimity or earnestness on the subject of Protection to American industry, and therefore the necessity of Saturday's remarkable demonstration may not be apparent. The heartiness and liberality of all who participated in it, however, mark it as something exceptional in a city noted for its big political demonstrations. There were probably ten thousand persons in the line of procession, it took nearly two hours to pass a given point on Fifth avenue, fifty bands of music were in line, there were delegations from important manufacturing centers in three States, aside from the contribution of Allegheny county, and it is safe to say there was not a man in line or among the thousands of other visitors attracted to our city, who lined the streets, who does not deem his prosperity, whether as workman or capitalist, greatly endangered by any attempt to overthrow or modify the principle of protection embodied in our present tariff laws.

In the numerous transparencies and banners borne in the procession, there were none of a partizan nature; but all expressed pithy and sometimes humorous opposition to the free trade theorists. The irrepressible Greenback spirit that animates the working classes found expression on some of the banners in the old familiar demand of "Greenbacks for Bonds," and this called to memory some of our Democratic processions back in '68, when that was a live question, before the repudiating act of '69, for payment "in coin" became a law. The speeches at the Exposition building were in the main good, and adhered closely to the text. Some of the rolling mill workmen put their arguments in strong and practical shape; in fact with greater telling force than others more accustomed to oratorical display. They were in earnest and knew what they were talking about. On the whole we have no recollection of a demonstration of a semi-political character in this city so universally participated in, or which passed off in all respects so harmoniously and satisfactorily. Of course a large share of the credit attaches to General NEGLEY, the Chief Marshal, who was the animating spirit of the enterprise from the time it was first suggested.

We presume after the spirit of Saturday's demonstration, we are done with the partisan clap-trap nonsense that is retailed on the eve of all elections by the Republican press and orators in this region, that their party represents the Protection side of the question and the Democratic the free trade. The tariff as it now presents itself is in no sense a partizan question, but a sectional or geographical one. There are Republican and Democratic theorists who advocate free trade principles, just as men of both parties stand up for Protection. Their position is largely determined by where they live; whether in manufacturing and mining, or agricultural and commercial sections of the country. The free trade movement of the day gets its vitality as much from New England and the Northwest as it does from Democratic New York, where the importing interest predominates, or the south, almost entirely agricultural, but with great manufacturing and mining interests developing, which promise a modification of sentiment in that section at no distant day. Mr. HAYES himself is set down as a revenue reformer of the WELLS (not the Returning Boarder) stamp, and it is a question whether every member of his Cabinet, except JOHN SHERMAN, does not sympathize with this view.

We say this because it is well enough to start fair and square with our Republican friends in this battle for Protection. Nor is it wise, we tell them, to assail every reform in our revenue system suggested by the Democratic House as a step towards free trade. This is sheer nonsense. In the past sixteen years of extravagant and corrupt legislation, features have been attached to the Protection system, as embodied in the tariff laws which are neither more or less than corrupt jobs, and sometimes downright robbery. It costs millions more every year to collect the import revenues than is necessary, simply because it has been deemed expedient to find places for politicians barnacled to the dominant party.

The great demonstration in Pittsburgh will have little or no effect on legislation, simply because nothing else was expected from here, just as nothing would be looked for from a New York, Cincinnati or Chicago meeting, but an opposite or anti-Protection expression. But the Pittsburgh meeting will awaken the Protectionists of this and other States to the importance of action, and in doing this will achieve an important result. What is wanted now are delegations of the mining and manufacturing interests—composed of able and practical men, well versed in the intricacies of the subject, or in its hundreds of specialties—in Washington, prepared to lay facts and figures bearing on the WOOD tariff bill, as it will come from the Committee of Ways and Means in the next month, before the members of the House and Senate. The bill shall be attacked in detail, and modifications secured that will protect our interests, but no general onslaught made on it that will place the friends of Protection in the attitude of opposing needed reforms demanded by the people in the interest of economical government. There were facts stated at Saturday's meeting—for instance that in regard to the duties on scrap iron—that no fair minded Congressman could resist. It is such matter as this that we must lay before the members of Congress, and not resolutions dealing in generalities. To do it successfully there should be a hundred friends of the American system, representing both political parties, and labor as well as capital, in Washington within the next three weeks, to "tackle" the WOOD bill as soon as it is reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. Money is wanted for this, to meet necessary and proper expenses, and it will not take half as much as Saturday's demonstration cost. To collect this money and make carefui selection of delegates, should be the next move in the battle.

WALLACE AND RANDALL.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* mixed with our Pennsylvania Congressmen the other day, to catch their view of Mr. WOOD'S Tariff bill. Senator CAMERON had no ideas to express, and said the people of the State knew his opinions. Senator WALLACE said the changes in the proposed bill would affect Pennsylvania interests very unjustly. They reduce rates upon her manufactures and raw material in such a degree that further depression and distress to our laboring and manufacturing interests must inevitably follow its enactment. Continued the Senator:

> "I was not able to go through the specific items in detail for want of time to give it thorough examination, but a casual reading inclines me to believe that its results to our manufacturing interests in every branch is to be injurious. We must raise our revenues by tariffs upon imports, and the question has become a purely selfish one. There are no politics in the question, and I think this bill strikes the industries of our State oppressively. We must try and do our people justice if the bill is likely to pass. I do not think it can get through the House in its present form."

Speaker RANDALL said he had taken quite an interest in the Tariff bill; but declined to discuss it in detail, because he believed that necessary corrections can be better made by work than by public criticism. Like most of the majority of the House, who believe that the protective policy should not be entirely abandoned, Speaker RANDALL says that this Congress should make the needed revision of the tariff, and he will favor such action if it can be done without injustice to any interests. He says that a general revision of the tariff is necessary to harmonize our revenue laws, as there had been so much special legislation on the subject in the interest of particular industries or enterprises that the law is incongruous and in some respects flagrantly unjust.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE people who are most vehement for resumption of specie payments don't want any more specie coined. To a common man up a tree this would appear to be inconsistent, but not to the resumptionist.

WE are glad to see that the State Senate on Wednesday, set down with considerable violence on the proposition to have the State pay for ten thousand copies of PAUL'S History of the Soldier's Orphan Schools. It is a job of the worst description. The State could with about as much propriety order an edition of the Waverly Novels for gratuitous distribution.

THE speeches of Senators' THURMAN and WALLACE on the silver question are unanswerable, and will enhance the reputation of these representatives of the two great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Senator KERNAN of New York, fell short of expectation and was in no way comparable to the speech of Senator BAYARD who argued against remonetization of silver.

THE fat job provided for QUAY, by his party in the Legislature in the shape of a fifty thousand dollar office, has been fought by Democrats at every stage, but it is set up too firmly to be shaken. QUAY can afford to make a liberal subscription towards getting out the vote, and with MACKEY as Collector of Philadelphia there need be no mistake as to the majority in that pious community next fall.

MONEY is appropriated yearly to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society from which very little benefit is derived. Most of the money is spent in the salaries of officers who are not farmers, and in publishing a report which comes a year after date, and is then made up of matter from the agricultural papers. This report costs the State over one dollar per volume, and is of no practical value to anyone.

DIFFERENT interests are flocking to Washington to oppose the WOOD tariff bill, and if there is concert of action the probabilities are the bill will not get through the House, to say nothing of the Senate. A favorite way of killing a bill of this kind is to talk it to death. The tariff is a splendid topic to hang a speech on, on any subject from the grasshopper plague to the Turkish war. It is now said it will be three weeks before the bill is brought out of Ways and Means Committee. It will probably be May or June before a decisive vote is reached in the House on the bill.

THE Middle District Penitentiary bill, as it passed second reading in the House on Tuesday last, was very materially amended. The original bill provided for a commission of thirteen, which commission was named in the bill, to select the site and begin the erection of the building. The bill as amended provides for but seven commissioners, who shall be named by the Governor, and who shall not reside in the district. It also adds the following counties to the district:—Tioga, McKean, Potter, Bradford, Lycoming, Sullivan, Montour, Columbia and Northumberland.

GENERAL BUTLER has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives providing for the establishment by the government of a weekly publication to be known as the *Official Advertiser of the United States*. This publication is to be similar in shape to the *Congressional Record* and its contents are to consist of the official notices and the advertisements of the various departments of the government. The proposed sheet is absolutely unnecessary—a fact of which General Butler is probably well aware. The essential characteristic of any newspaper is that it shall circulate among the people. Not only is this true, but every announcement of importance which it might contain will be printed in all the newspapers of the country days before it can appear in the columns of this government sheet. Why then the government should waste its money in printing this document which nobody will see and which will contain nothing that the people have not already seen days before, we cannot imagine. There is a job somewhere about the enterprise.

The Germantown *Telegraph*, an old time Republican paper, sums up the political situation in this State as "partizan chaos," and gives these reasons for the faith that is in it:

> "Nothing else than political chaos could have led to such utter Republican routes as those in California and Ohio, and there is even said to be danger that faction fights among the Republicans in Pennsylvania will cause the loss of the Governor and Legislature next November. One faction is preparing to sacrifice the Governor to save the Senatorship, and the other faction is preparing in like manner to elect a Democratic Legislature in order to make sure of Cameron's defeat. It will probably require several years for the great National parties to recognize and assume distinct shapes again. The Republican prestige appears to be effectually destroyed, and in all probability it will be very hard work to build up a new prestige. The party refuses either to sustain the Administration or to oppose it."

THE receipts of grain at the port of New York by the three great trunk lines, the Erie, New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, in the month of January, aggregate the enormous amount of 6,102,083 bushels of grain and 339,713 barrels of flour. This is an increase over the receipts of the corresponding month of last year of nearly four and a half millions bushels of grain and nearly two hundred thousand barrels of flour. The exports of grain from New York during the month of January was 3,192,000 bushels, about one-half the amount received.

OSMAN PASHA'S PERIL.

He is to be Tried for the Brutality of his Soldiers.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

The Moscow correspondent of the Vienna *Presse* states that the inquiry into the alleged massacres of Russian prisoners by the Turkish troops at Plevna is being carried on quietly but without interruption, and "notwithstanding the military honors which were so readily paid to the commander of the besieged town, Osman Pasha, as being responsible for the discipline of his soldiers, will be tried by a Russian court-martial, together with all his officers.

"This will be no novel proceeding, and Russia will be only acting upon the same principles as were adopted by the German staff during the war of 1870 with regard to the French irregular troops, and more especially the francs-tireurs. Just as the latter had no right to be considered as regular soldiers, as the Tcherkesses, the Bashi-Bazouks, the Zeibecks, and the commanding officers placed over them, will be tried by Russian courts-martial; for an army commanded by the Emperor—an army whose dangers and fatigues are shared by the Grand Dukes, and which respects the Convention of Geneva—cannot submit to the barbarities of the Turkish forces, regular or irregular, and yet leave their leaders unpunished. I give you this not as my opinion, but as a specimen of what is said in military circles here and notably in the Moscow *Gazette*."

BISHOP DOMENEC.

His Death at Tarragona, in Spain, on January 5.

[Catholic Standard.]

Died, at Tarragona, in Spain, on the 5th of January, the Rt. Rev. Michael Domenec, late Bishop of Allegheny, Pa., in the sixty-second year of his age, and the eighteenth of his Episcopacy. The deceased was born on the 27th of December, 1816, at Reus, a town near Tarragona. Whilst yet very young, he joined the Congregation of the Mission of St. Vincent de Paul, at Madrid, November 4th, 1832. He came to this country in 1836, and having completed his theological studies, he was ordained priest by Rt. Rev. Jos. Rosati, Bishop of St. Louis, at St. Mary's Seminary, Perry county, Mo., where he labored in the holy ministry till 1845, when he was called by his superior to the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Eighteenth and Race streets, in this city. There he taught during the week, and on Sundays he attended Nicetown Church. He subsequently built the present Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in Germantown, which was opened for divine service on the 19th of July, 1851. Father Domenec continued to minister to the spiritual wants of his congregation, being much beloved by everybody, till the year 1860, when the See of Pittsburgh having become vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. Michael O'Connor, Father Domenec was chosen to be his successor. He was consecrated in the Cathedral of Pittsburgh, December 9th of that year, by the Most Rev. F. P. Kenrick, Archbishop of Baltimore. He occupied the See of Pittsburgh until January, 1875, when, the Diocese being divided, he was appointed to the new See of Allegheny. The numerous friends of Bishop Domenec in Philadelphia and elsewhere will, no doubt, regret his demise, and pour forth a fervent prayer for the repose of his soul. *May he rest in peace.*

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Shah will leave Persia next month for his second tour to Europe.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA'S investments in this country are all in Brooklyn.

MAX-STRAKOSCH is said to be $30,000 ahead on his Kellogg-Cary-Roze season.

A TRAMP 98 years old is going through Eastern Massachusetts in several particulars.

"If there is no Hell," asks an American paragrapher of the period, "how could an Englishman spell 'London'?"

THE Khedive's Purdy Pasha was a Union officer on General Franklin's staff. He accompanied General Stone to Egypt, and has been rapidly promoted.

MARY CLEMMER says that the woman suffragists whom she saw in Washington were to other women as gnarled oaks and bright snapdragons among lilies.

THE Philadelphia *Times* thinks that Beecher is now on the fence in regard to hell, unable to touch bottom on either side, but is perfectly safe so long as the fence doesn't burn away.

A HARRISBURG paper, answering a correspondent on a question of etiquette, says: "When a gentleman and lady are walking upon the street, the lady should walk inside of the gentleman."

THE oldest postmaster in the United States is Nathan Wood, who has been postmaster at Deep River, Indiana, for more than forty years having been appointed by General Jackson's administration.

INTEREST in the Tichborne claimant is waning in England. The appeal made by Dr. Kennedy, four months ago, for a subscription of 1,000,000 six-pences, has been responded to the extent of only £60.

A TELEPHONE has already been placed in the House of Commons to enable the editors of one of the leading London newspapers to hear by word of mouth the latest news of the Parliamentary debates.

A VOICE at a Chicago wedding interrupted the ceremony with, "I say it is the devil that has joined them, and the Lord hasn't had anything to do with it." The fugitive remark came from the bride's mother.

A HIGH-CHURCH vicar advertises in an English paper for a curate, to whom he will pay $12 50 a week. By way of inducement it is added that the curate can find eligible lodgings for $15 75 a week.

MISS HANLON, a sister of the Canadian oarsman, offers to row any woman in the United States or Canada for a purse of $500 over a three mile course. It is said that she can defeat her brother in a mile race.

THE San Francisco Minstrels, famous all over the world for their fun, have no Treasurer. Every Saturday night the bills are settled, and the profits are then and there divided among the members of the company.

THE London Drapers' Company own a house in Lombard street that in 1668 rented for £25 a year. The ground was rented last year for £2600 a year, and the tenant, after spending £10,000 on the building got back £700 in rents.

MR. JOHN W. MACKEY, the Nevada millionaire, is said to a be candidate for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Senator Sharon. One might think that Nevada had had enough of the money king in politics.

A YEAR ago a school boy in Cayuga county, New York, carelessly broke a pane of glass valued at ten cents. Three trials of a suit have resulted, the last decision reversing the other two, and giving a judgment of thirty-three dollars.

MRS. ANNIE BESSANT, who was recently arrested in London with Charles Bradlaugh for publishing a book of Malthusian doctrines, has been served with a notice an application will be made in Chancery to deprive her of the custody of her daughter, on the ground that the conviction for publishing the work mentioned disqualifies her from being the child's guaadian.

COLONEL FORNEY writes from London that "the discipline of party in England is as severe as it is with us, and, what is far better, it is preserved with no hope of office, without the intolerable hunger for 'the spoils,' and with none of that systematic recognition of mediocrity which has become the bane of both the political organizations in the United States."

THE oldest woman in the world is Eulalia Perez, now living in Los Angeles, Cal. She is 140 years old, and still uses her needle, having sent a piece of embroidery to a church fair about two years ago. Her age is well authenticated, as it is on record that when the church of the Mission of St. Gabriel was built in 1771 she was a married woman and the mother of several children.

IT is told of the late Chief Justice Chase that Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines (who is much younger than she looks) assured him one day that she should plead before the bar until she was one hundred and fifty years old. "And to think, madam, that this is to be kept up one hundred and twenty-five years longer;" said the gallant Chief Justice, as he bowed to the widow

REPRESENTATIVE Springer of Illinois, who drew the amendment to the Centennial Appropriation bill requiring that the government should be paid back the one and a half million of dollars advanced before any dividend to stockholders was declared, and who subsequently argued the case in the Supreme court for the government still wants a fee of $10,000 for his work.

MR. LE DUC, Commissioner of Agriculture, wants the rank and emoluments and patronage of a Cabinet Department for his seedy bureau; he wants American tea and a forestry commission; and he wants other things too many to mention now. The wants of the people in this respect are a little different. They want—or rather they do not want Mr. Le Duc or any other Commissioner of Agriculture.

AT one of the Moody and Sankey meetings in Hartford last week, two young men were visibly affected, and before the conclusion of the services, announced that they had become convinced of the error of their ways. Their apparent sincerity attracted favorable attention, and a contribution was about to be taken up for their benefit, when Mr. Shorer, the reformed drunkard, recognized them as fellows who had been followers of Moody in all parts of the country. They were professional vagrants, and had adopted this way of getting a genteel living. It is pleasing to relate that they spent the remainder of the evening at the police station.

GUILTY!

Justice Triumphant in Louisiana.

Anderson Found Guilty and Recommended to Mercy of the Court.

The Jury Out Less Than Hour.

Boss Wells, the Chief Knave's Turn Next.

END OF THE ANDERSON TRIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—Judge Whitaker opened court this morning and took a recess to prepare his charge to the jury. Before recess, the Court referred to an article in a morning paper which stated that Wells had said he could give any amount of bail, but had not made up his mind yet, the Court stating if this was true it would raise the bonds up to $20,000 again. The Sheriff was instructed to see Mr. Wells about the remarks said to have been indulged in by him.

Governor Wells explains the matter as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, PARISH PRISON, February 7, 1878.—*Mr. H. C. Castellanos: Dear Sir*—I have just learned with surprise that I am reported as saying that I could give bail in the sum originally fixed, but that my object in not doing so is for the purpose of forcing the State to trial during this month. This is not true, and I am not accountable for unauthorized publications. I have entrusted my case with you and associates, and I have been guided only by your advice. As my health is impaired, I hope you will continue your efforts to release me from further confinement.

With high regard, your obedient servant,
[Signed] J. MADISON WELLS.

A VERDICT OF GUILTY RENDERED.

At 9:30 P. M. Judge Whitaker finished the reading of his charge to the jury and they retired. The court room was cleared and even the attorneys for the defense had left, nobody expecting a verdict, almost everybody believing the result would be a mistrial.

At 10:10 P. M., a loud knock came from the jury room which was promptly answered by a deputy sheriff who went at once to the jury room, and returning quickly startled the Judge, who, with some gentlemen and the reporters was in his private office, with the news that the jury had agreed upon a verdict.

The counsel were sent for and Judge Cullom of the defense having arrived the court was opened again at 10:40 and the jury brought down and called. About forty persons were present.

Judge Whitaker asked the foreman the usual question when the verdict was given to the clerk.

GENERAL ANDERSON WAS DEATHLY PALE twisting nervously the head of his cane between his fingers. Then the verdict was read as follows: New Orleans, 7th of February, 1878. We find Thomas C. Anderson guilty and recommend him to the mercy of the court.

(Signed.) W. P. CONVERSE,
Foreman of the Jury.

The defence asked for the polling of the jury. Each juror, after his name was called, was asked, "Is this your verdict, guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the Court?" They all answered in the affirmative. The jury was then discharged and the prisoner remanded to await the sentence of the law. A few of Anderson's friends at once surrounded him and saw him off to jail.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9.—Counsel for Anderson made a motion for a new trial to-day, which was set for hearing Wednesday next.

The contempt cases against the Customhouse officials continue until Monday.

It is rumored here that Sherman and other visiting statesmen are preparing a statement in Washington to be published.

Anderson still performs the duties of Acting Collector of the Port, documents and papers being sent to the Parish Prison.

Wells may yet let out a few secrets, although he tells the newspaper men he will not. It is believed he has told Sherman, through the mail, that unless he comes to his relief there will be war.

THE COLORED JURORS EXPLAIN THEIR VERDICT.

Louis Montplaiser and James Prince, the colored jurors in the Anderson trial state to responsible parties that their verdict—guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the court was given under the impression that this was tantamount to an acquittal and that they were so informed by the other jurors. Both are extremely young men neither over twenty-two and it is claimed that Prince is disqualified as a juror having been born in 1856.

Anderson has a dispatch signed by John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, Garfied and Hale earnestly protesting his innocence of any fraud and denouncing his trial and conviction as the exhibition of bitter sectional partizanship.

J. Madison Wells was released on ten thousand dollars bond.

AVOIDING THE GALLOWS.

Kelly's (the Molly Maguire Squealer) Chances for Escape Good.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., February 8.—Manas Kull, or Kelly, the Molly Maguire who squealed, and has been a valuable witness to the Commonwealth in the prosecution of the worst crime of the coal regions, and who gave the information which led to the arrest of Hester, Tully and McHugh, now under sentence of death for the murder of Alex. Rea, implicated himself so deeply in the Rea murder that the Commonwealth decides to place him on trial for this murder.

Although he is certainly guilty, the friends of the condemned and of those who have expiated their crimes upon the gallows want the case urged forward (they having the utmost contempt for a squealer), Mrs. Rea, wife of the murdered man, is opposed to Kelly being tried, and has begged the Court not to place her on the witness stand again, for during the Hester trial she says she suffered the greatest mental agony in having the incidents attending the murder of her husband recalled, and was prostrated for some time in consequence.

His case was to go to the Grand Jury yesterday, but was checked through the intervention of Mr. Gowan, President of the Reading railroad, who has been instrumental in prosecuting all the Mollie Maguire cases, and who pleads in behalf of Kelly, and says that the ends of justice would be better served if the case was continued at least to the next term of Court, which, by direction of the Court, has been done.

Kelly will escape punishment now, and claims his release under the two-term rule. The better class do not wish to see Kelly hung. They naturally shrink from a repetition.

BOSS TWEED reads a great deal, and exercises every day in the jail-yard. His son Richard calls to see him three or four times a week, and his other son also visits him, but not so often as formerly. Mrs. Tweed goes down from Connecticut to visit him about twice a month. Some old crony drops in about every evening, and the old man keeps in pretty good spirits.

THE SOUNDS OF THE SABBATH BELLS.

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

Oh, no, there is no flaming hell!
Said the Universalist bell;
Look up to heaven this holy day,
Attend this church and learn the way;
There are no fires, no fiends to blight
The hope within the heart that's right;
No hell! no he l! no hell! no hell!

Do well! do well! do well! do well!
Said the Unitarian bell;
Come here and cast aside your load,
And work your way along the road,
With faith in God and faith in man,
And hope in Christ where hope began;
Do well! do well! do well! do well!
Said the Unitarian bell.

Swell! swell! swell! swell! ye waters, swell!
Exclaimed in peals the Baptist bell;
While faith in Christ alone can save,
Man must be plunged beneath the wave
To show the world unfaltering faith
In what the sacred Scripture saith:
Swell! swell! swell! swell! ye waters, swell!
Exclaimed, in peals, the Baptist bell.

Farewell! farewell! base world, farewell!
Cried out the Presbyterian bell;
Life is a boon to mortals given,
And there is nothing true but heaven;
Do not provoke the avenging rod—
Come here and learn the will of God:
Farewell! farewell! base world, farewell!
Cried out the Presbyterian bell.

We tell the truth! we tell! we tell!
Shouted the Methodistic bell;
One Lord has made salvation free;
None need be lost on land or sea.
Repent, believe, have hope, and then,
Be saved, and praise the Lord—Amen!
The truth we tell! we tell! we tell!
Shouted the Methodistic bell.

Excel! excel! in love excel;
Chimed the Episcopalian bell;
This is the church—not built on sands—
Emblem of one not built with hands;
Its forms and rules and rights revere
And worship here—come worship here;
Excel in faith and works, excel!
Chimed the Episcopalian bell.

Look down, ye saints in heaven and dwell!
Shouted the Roman Catholic bell;
Lean o'er the battlements of bliss,
And deign to bless a world like this;
Let mortals kneel before this shrine,
Here is the water, here the wine;
Look down, ye saints, in heaven that dwell!
Exclaimed the Roman Catholic bell.

O'er city's streets or hillside dell
Ring on, each heaven-assuring bell!
Press forward, pilgrims, to the shrine
Of Calvary and Palestine;
These paths that lead through earthly dross,
All meet at last beneath the Cross;
The Christian does not fear the knell,
As angels toll the funeral bell.

AN ARTIST IN WALKING.

The Peculiarities of Bertha Von Hillern, the Female Pedestrian.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—We saw this little woman finish her walk of eighty-nine miles in twenty-six hours, without sleep. She walked the first heat from 8 o'clock at night till about 5 next morning, without stopping. Then with a few minutes' rest, twice, she continued the walk and finished the walk nine minutes before the specified time, 10 o'clock. She is making money, too. There is no doubt of that. She will not walk for a wager or in competition. She receives challenges to walk matches every week, but will accept none. She seems to arouse in women a sort of infatuation to go on the tramp, wherever she travels. A club of ladies has already been started here in Washington for walking expeditions. Ladies, wherever Bertha goes begin to straighten themselves up, and to feel the muscles of the calves of their legs.

When not on the track, Bertha von Hillern lives and eats and dresses like other people, with a few exceptions. She sets her face like iron agains alcoholic stimulants, sweet things, and pastry. She will not even let her agent rub whiskey inside her shoes to keep her feet from swelling, for fear people will smell the whiskey and think she is a tippler. Rare beef, vegetables, oatmeal, and plain, solid food form the "chief of her diet," like that of the little old man who would never be quiet. After finishing one of her public walks she goes to bed and drops asleep at once. Toward morning, about 3 or 4 o'clock, her maid awakens her, a d walks her about her room a little time, to keep her limbs from becoming stiff. After one of her severe walks she suffers somewhat from what are technically called "walking-cramps," which are pains around the knee joints. To alleviate this her legs are rubbed with salt and water.

Physically there is nothing abnormal or startling about her. She weighs one hundred and ten pounds, is rather below medium height, and has the face which, after all, is the best for steady wear in this world—a face which would not be noticed for being either handsome or homely. Her hair is very heavy, and of the fashionable blonde gold color. She would like to wear it cut short, but out of regard to people's prejudices, wears it long. Further, it may interest some dress reformers to know that she wears an ordinary corset during her walks. Bertha came to this country about two years ago. She was famous among her acquaintances in Germany for her walking feats as a school-girl. She is a native of Freiberg, in Baden, and is a zealous and pious Roman Catholic. Along with her piety is mingled a shrewd business streak.

Her money is invested in Boston, and she looks after it shrewdly, too.

"Mine fader he wants me to send my money to him in Germany," said she, "but I won't do it. I don't like to do dat.

She carries about her a little instrument called a pedometer, which registers every mile she walks. It is kept going by the motion of her body in walking. When we saw her, she wore a sort of flowered polonaise, reaching down a little below the knee, with a light felt hat, of the "pork pie" shape upon her head. She is more muscular than plump, and her movements are energetic as well as graceful. As she races around the track she looks like a fish darting through the water. She is as straight as an arrow, and her shoulders are very broad and square for a woman's. Her walking is not in the least like that of ordinary persons. It is like that of an Indian on a long journey. She seems to propel herself along with her arms and shoulders as much as with her feet. The peculiar swing of her elbows and shoulders reminds one continually of the motion of a bird's wings. Her toes do not turn out, as civilized people's are supposed to. They go straight ahead, and the left foot, perhaps, points slightly inward. She always turns upon her left side as she rounds the curves of her track, and this constant turning to the left has made a slight difference in her sides.

She is very popular with ladies everywhere, but dislikes exceedingly to have them kiss her. We noticed a lady bidding her good-bye, and observed that at the hand-shaking moment Bertha slightly drew her head back.

"There," said the agent, smiling, "she's afraid that woman is going to kiss her. She hates awfully to have women kiss her."

I hope nobody will go now and say Bertha von Hillern is crazy.

Only one man in America can make her shoes, and he lives in Chicago. Her fast walking gait is so different from her ordinary one that, when she stops to take her brief rests during the walks, the moment she stops an attendant lifts her in his arms and carries her to her room, and she does not take a step till she is carried back. She would loose her gait if she did, and it would require some little time to get it back again. The human mind is a very strange machine. Music and applause help her along wonderfully in her walks. If a band can catch the time of her step, it increases her speed several seconds on the mile. The bottoms of her feet are soft and tender like other peoples' and she is not particularly muscular, except the calves of her legs. They are as hard as the back of a Cincinnati sugar cured ham. The last mile of her walk was as exciting as a horse race. The whole audience was excited and I'm ashamed to say that I felt interested myself. Men cheered and applauded, and several women cried like babies. It is no use for any body to say he wouldn't care to see her walk. He would be interested, and he couldn't help himself.

E. A.

A "Customs" Joke.

[Chicago Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A joke in the dry details of the customs business has come to light here, which for down-right richness may challenge the public service of this or any other country for a fellow. Some time after his inauguration Mr. Hayes appointed a Florida man named Vance Special Inspector of the Treasury Department. Vance got his commission, and was jerked out of the steaming everglades last fall and sent on a tour of inspection through the frigid Northern regions. He had special instructions to visit the Marquette District, on Lake Superior, and overhaul the Administration of Mr. Osborn, the Inspector there. Vance is not familiar with all the details of the customs business, and like all new converts is exceedingly zealous, and has a way of making himself "numerous" that is not agreeable to the old officers of the service. As soon as he got to Marquette, Osborn took Vance's measure and resolved to teach him a practical lesson. He told Vance that it had come to his knowledge that smuggling was being carried on to an alarming extent at Isle Royal, a mineral knob that lifts itself in the northern central portion of Lake Superior, about 100 miles from anywhere, and intimated that he might make his everlasting reputation by proceeding thither, ferreting them out, and bringing the perpetrators to punishment. Vance was captivated with the idea, and took the first boat for the island. It happened that the boat on which Vance was an eager passenger was the last boat of the season to make a trip to this chunk of land in the watery waste, and the next trip will be made about the 1st of next June. Vance has already been in exile over two months, and he still has four months of isolation and reflection before him. There are a few Cornish miners and Indians on the island, and that is all. There are no newspapers, no communication with the outside world, and worst of all, no whiskey. If Vance lives through his hibernation of more than a half a year, and returns with his usual enthusiasm to the service, he will be voted a veteran.

An Italian Prison.

[Florence Correspondence Philadelphia Telegraph.]

It is not generally know that the great Turin Prison called "La Generala," is turned to a strange use. There are some 300 prisoners in this gloomy abode guilty of the worst crimes, many under twenty years of age, and the building is so unsuited to the character of its occupants that they live indiscriminately, and riots are but too frequent. Government so far has turned a deaf ear to the prayers of the Prison Managers and Directors that some change may be made. Meanwhile an extraordinary abuse has crept in. Sons of noble Italian families are sent here when they have given cause of complaint, to their parents, treating the prison as a reformatory. Thus you see among the worst criminals, amidst the corrupt conversation of the most abandoned and vicious of that class of men who are styled the scum and refuse of society, you will find young noblemen, some too crushed and spiritless to compiain, a few maddened by the horror of their position, ready to do or say anything that will make them forget for a time the truth. These young fellows are kept for an indefinite time in the prison by the inexorable cruelty of a stern parent who thinks that he will thus break the spirit of an undisciplined, wayward child. The result is not satisfactory. Health, and spirits, and every noble feeling are left in the "Generala," never to be regained, and it is not wonderful that the Director of the prison should try every means to obtain the release of those unfortunate prisoners whose sense of injustice is a perfectly right one, and has a powerful influence over the other prisoners, and makes prison riots and rebellions terribly frequent. On these occasions the military are called in, and the offenders shot down at once. In no instance is the request for liberation addressed to the fathers of the unjustly detained prisoners of any avail. "You see that handsome young man," said one of the guardians to a friend of mine, who visited this well-known prison, "splendid form and such a sad face, he is Count F——, who has been sent here because he disobeyed his father. The Director entreats his father to take him out of this pit of vice, this foetid air which is slowly killing him. But he will not do so, and there are many others in the poor young Count's case.

Confederate Sharpshooters.

[Capt. John D. Young in Phila. Weekly Times.]

The organization and operation of the corps of sharpshooters of the Army of Northern Virginia will possess, if not for the general public, at least for the intelligent-military student, the interest that naturally attaches to every movement new in the details of the service—a service the necessities of which developed many expedients before unknown in the annals and science of war. There were incidents connected with its manner of independent and advanced operations which cannot fail, from their unique and striking character, to possess a common interest for all. It was the fortune of the sharpshooters to experience all the romance and glamour of war; and to these was added enough of danger to make the service exciting and exhilarating. Placed between the lines of two great armies, they saw at least the beginning of all movements, and had the first intimations of that pleasurable feeling—the *gaudia certaminis*—which battle ever brings to the heart of the true soldier. Their time was not spent in weary waiting for the order to advance; nor were they, except in rare instances, subjected to the trying ordeal of remaining quiet under fire, with no power to return the compliment. From the earliest opening of battle to its tragic close the ears of the sharpshooters were made familiar with the peculiar music of the rifle, and their whole mind was exercised in the problem of affording as much annoyance as possible to the enemy. A battalion was composed of one commandant, eight commissioned officers, ten non-commissioned officers, 160 privates, four scouts, and two buglers, specially selected and drafted from each brigade. These were divided into four companies, equally officered. As it was a matter of the utmost importance that men should be chosen of tried courage and steadiness, there were good marksmen and possessed of the requisite self-confidence, great care and caution were exercised in the drafts. Company commanders were ordered to present none for duty with the sharpshooters who did not come up to the standard; while the commandant of each battalion, assisted by his lieutenants, personally superintended the examination of all recruits offered for this branch of the service. The company officers in the corps were equally set apart for their military reputations with respect to zeal, intelligence and personal gallantry. As soon as the requisite number of men was obtained a separate camp was established, and in every respect the command was placed on an independent footing, reporting, as in case of a regiment, directly to brigade headquarters. Thus closely associated together, rank and file soon learned to know and to rely upon each other. Still further to increase this confidence, the companies were subdivided into groups of fours, something like the *comrades de battaille* of the French army. These groups messed and slept together, and were never separated in action save by its casualties of disability and death. The further strengthening of this body of troops was hoped to be accomplished by thorough drill.

THE GREAT MONOPOLY.

The City of London a Confederation of Monopolies.

[Correspondence N. Y. Sun.]

The city of London is a confederation of monopolies. The city Government itself is a kind of central figure, and the city companies, with their immense wealth and patronage, are scarcely less conspicuous.

They began in Norman and Plantagenet times as simple trade societies, though they were not chartered until the fourteenth century. The oldest charters are those of Edward III. A few, like the stationers and apothecaries, still retain their trade character, but nearly all have lost that character, and have not the remotest connection with trade. The chief functions of many seem to be gastronomic. The Worshipful Company of Fishmongers would feel much scandalized if a real fishmonger should presume to ask for membership. Not one of the Tallow Chandlers has probably ever so much as dreamed of following that calling. They are mostly associations of gentlemen, and the tie that holds them together is the wealth and social standing of the companies to which they belong. Twelve are known as the Great Companies; and among the leading ones are the Mercers, Grocers, Fishmongers, Skinners, Goldsmiths, Merchant Tailors and Drapers. There ar in all 82, and about 50 have halls.

In 1384, twenty-two Pepperers, carrying on business in Sopor's lane, Cheapside, met one morning and agreed to form a guild, and each contributed a shilling toward the expenses. They elected a governor and a warden, and engaged a priest to sing and pray "for the brotherhood and for all Christian people." That was the beginning of the present Grocers' Company, which now possesses great wealth.

In royal and civil pageants, the city companies have always played an important part. Their wealth made them powerful, and their gorgeous banners and livery added much to the display of such occasions. Their privileges have always smacked of monopoly. They had absolute control over their trades, and no master was allowed to keep an apprentice or journeyman who has not served his time to the craft. Henry VIII. hit upon the plan of compelling loans from these bodies, which had then become quite opulent; and from that time they were long the regular resort of sovereigns whose exchequers had run low. At one time the Grocers alone had to furnish as their portion of such a forced loan, $45,000—an enormous sum in that day. The records of the Brewers' Company relate that a certain Lord Major behaved very well toward them till within a few weeks of the close of his official term, when he began to annoy them. They "assuaged his displeasure"—what a soft name for bribery—by presenting him "a boar, price 20 shillings, and an ox, price 17 shillings."

The present wealth of these corporations is not easily estimated, since they make no official reports to anybody except themselves. However, they own lands in all parts of the kingdom, and fully one-half the ground upon which the city of London proper is built belongs to them, and helps to fill their coffers. The Mercers own one tract of eight and a half acres in the most densely populated part of London. Their property very largely consists of lands in mortmain. In the heyday of their glory as trade societies, wealthy members at death often left the bulk of their property to the company to which they had belonged, without conditions, though a greater number hampered their bequests with conditions. In some cases it is now absolutely impossible to carry out these stipulations; in many it is only possible to follow the letter of the bequests; and in nearly all cases the property left in trust has increased so enormously in value as to yield a handsome income to the companies, even after the conditions have been fulfilled. Bequests of one or two hundred years ago often provided that ten or twenty pounds should anually be paid to certain persons. That sum may have been a fair rental in that day; today the chances are that the same property rents for several hundred pounds yearly, which leaves a very good margin for the company. The examiner estimates that the aggregate of such unappropriated, or rather, misappropriated, balances is not less than $500,000 per year. These city companies never think of selling any land, especially if it be in London, and their estates in mortmain are very little less profitable to them than freeholds.

In 1724 the Ironmongers received a bequest, with the condition that one-half the interest was to be expended in ransoming British subjects captive in Barbary or Turkey. It is scarcely possible that any part of it could need to be so expended now. Property in Bishopsgate street was left to the Merchant Tailors, to furnish twelve poor men, yearly, with twelve gowns of Welsh frieze at six pence per yard, twelve shirts at two shilling each and twelve pairs of shoes at one shilling the pair. Twelve poor women were similarly provided for. The income from that bequest is now almost princely. The Clothworkers were left $100,000 "to make themselves comfortable." The most particular person in the world could not accuse them of any failure to carry out both letter and spirit of that legacy. It is a signal example of perfect obedience. In 1812 the Goldsmiths built an almshouse for twenty persons, at a cost of $60,000, that is $3,000 for each person. Many bequests were left, the interest of which was to be used in pensioning "decayed tradesmen." It is a misnomer to call the pensions now given by the name of charity. Decayed goldsmiths often receive $1,000 per year as pensions.

In 1837 the income of the Drapers was officially stated at $120,000; it cannot be less than twice that sum now. In the same year they spent $25,000 on dinners and entertainments. Their hall cost $350,000. The Goldsmiths are said to expend $150,000, yearly, in banqueting. Bacchus might well be chosen as patron saint of such a society. The Stationers lost property to the value of $1,000,000, in present money, in the great fire of 1666. I mention that as showing the amount of property of which some companies are possessed. Careful statisticians have estimated that the livery companies of London receive and disburse not less than $2,000,000 yearly.

Admission to these bodies is now usually by payment of a specified fee, which in many cases is as much as $700; in some it is as high as $1,000. Indeed, many persons attach a real commercial value to such membership, since it is often as good as a provision for life. Many sinecure appointments are in their gift, and they even have the disposal of numerous valuable church livings in various parts of the kingdom. Membership also entitles to innumerable feasts, and sometimes to additional tickets to the same.

Numerous bills have been introduced in Parliament for the reform of the Government of the City of London, and for extending municipal privileges to the whole metropolis. To all such measures the livery companies have always been uncompromising foes. Doubtless they see that the lightning of reform must necessarily strike them first of all, as being the most uncomely objects, and most in need of demolition. Few people realize the extent to which the revenue of the whole nation is sapped to support this army of useless able-bodied pensioners, and provide for their banquets. The companies smilingly advise the people to "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's;" but the latter are begining to inquire whether Cæsar's possession of the goods is based upon any kind of real justice.

J. W.

RUBBER BALLS.

The Current Process of Making Those Playthings.

The process of making the hollow rubber balls used by children for playthings is quite curious, and may be interesting to those not familiar with it. A Holyoke writer thus describes it. The upper room of the mill is prepared to push this branch of the business for a few months, and it will probably turn out some 50,000 dozen of these balls between January and June. These balls have a solid surface, are made by a different process from that of making the soft rubber balls which are perforated by an opening, and of course are much more firm, durable and elastic The sheets of rubber prepared for the balls are cut into strips of double convex shape. The edges of the strips are moistened with a preparation of rubber and naphtha, by which they are joined firmly together, three of the strips being used for one ball.

This part of the work is done by girls, and a skillful girl can earn about $1 50 per day. When the strips are joined together, the ball is very nearly the shape of a Brazil nut. Before the last opening is closed, a small quantity of carbonate of ammonia is put inside, which when subjected to strong heat will make the rubber expand and fill the ball mould. The opening is then closed with the adhesive mixture, and it is placed in an iron mould of the shape of the ball desired. The moulds are packed into frames in which they are subjected to the heat of the vulcanizer.

They are kept in place in the frame by iron rods along the side, and when the frame is full, iron plates at the end are screwed down tightly upon the moulds to hold them in place. These iron plates are about thee-fourths of an inch thick, and so strong is the expansive force of the rubber in the moulds that they have bent this thick iron into a curve. If one of the moulds should work out of place while vulcanization is in process, the moulds will all fly out with a noise like the report of a dozen pistols, and the work is spoiled. The action of the heat does the rest. When the moulds are opened, they contain the perfect round balls with no mark of the places where the pieces were joined. The slight ridge made by the mould is ground off by a stone used for the purpose, and the ball is done. This is but one process of rubber work. Besides the hollow balls are made solid balls of rubber, etc.

The Fashions.

SPRING GOODS.—The earliest importations of spring goods have been received, and the rough-threaded effects popularly known during the winter are repeated in materials for spring and summer dreeses. The taste for grave colors, such as gray and brown, seems to have died out, as these colors are found only in the beiges that are made of the natural color of the fleece of which they are woven. Ecru tints are not so generally seen as they formerly were, yet they have not disappeared; they form occasionally the background for displaying brilliant colors, and the cream, ivory, tilluel, old gold, and mandarin yellow combine with other showy hues in the mingled designs of the new fabrics. Black is seen in abundance as a solid color, as a background for high colors, and most frequently in new combinations with white and gray that are very effective, and can not fail to revive the taste for these colors. The moss green shades and dark myrtle green are abundantly used again, and indeed find their way into almost every mixture of colors, India red—a dull dark shade—and dark indigo blue enter into a number of the combinations. There is also a great deal of ivory white mixed with the darkest green and deep tints of other colors; this ivory tint without yellowish hues, it is said, will be more stylish than the deeper cream and tilleul shades. The colors of India shawls and of Persian rugs, with something of their irregular undefined patterns, will be found in the sheerest fabrics for summer dresses.

WOOLEN STUFFS.—Woollen stuffs of light weight for early spring wear are very soft and flexible, though they have rough threads raised above the surface in long horizontal dashes, or as if tied in knots, or else *boucle* in small round rings, curls, or frizzed ends. Others have crape effects, and these are found among the nicest goods, upon which are large downy-looking spots like the polka dots formerly seen. *Boucle noir* is finely woven black wool with thick tufts of color all over it. Pale blue grounds have rough knots of India red and of sky blue. Bourettes of two shades of moss green have blue and rose threads, while pale gray grounds are brightened with scarlet and olive green. There are also many darker grounds with the rough threads of brilliant hues forming small cross-bars; in these two shades of blue and of red are most used: seal brown is barred with red; moss green and brown are together; gray is with buff, and buff with blue. The best shades probably are two tints of blue together, and black with white.

SILK AND WOOL.—The silk and wool mixtures for over-dresses are what mer chants consider genuine bourettes, though the name has become common to any material with rough threads. One very rich mixture of silk and wool is called lophophore velvet, as the silk cast upon the surface has as long pile as velvet, and the colors are as varied and rich as those in the feathers of the lophophore. Another, called Lyons plush, has plush-like stripes of silk on wollen ground, such as pale blue alternating with cream color, or myrtle green with rose or old gold. There are also many damask-figured silk and wool goods to be made up as over-dresses above plain silk of the darkest shade in the mixture.

NOVELTIES.—Among the novelties are fringed stripes of silk floss so firmly woven in that it is impossible to pull them out, alternating with narrow stripes of wool of the same color or in marked contrast. Another novelty is the pointille stuffs with square dots of color smaller than pin-head checks; indeed, consisting of a single thread of color sunken between raised white threads. These are largely imported, are fine, and represent delicate combinations of color. The tiny armure designs are found in very fine goods of all qualities—those of pure wool as well as mixed silk and wool. A very rich cord-like fabric woven of thick wollen threads is forty-six inches wide, and of most exquisitely blended colors, such as ivory with myrtle, red, and moss green, pale and dark blue with ivory and red, drab, blue, rose and cardinal; or else delicate pink with olive, sky blue and white. The cobalt blue and Indienne red shades are seen in these fine materials so finely blended that some of them look like paintings done by the artist's brush instead of the loom.

SUMMER CAMEL'S HAIR.—A novelty is finely woven camel's hair of the purest quality, almost as thin as grenadine, yet woven as plainly and as smooth as organdy muslin. This comes in excellent coal black and will be popular for summer over-dresses. This shows the preference for straight woven stuffs above those with twilled surfaces that hold dust, and is the outgrowth of the bunting that became so popular last summer. The fabric is far finer than the best French bunting worn last year, and will be more serviceable.—*Harper's Bazar.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

LIME AND PLASTER—Professor Caldwell of Cornell University, recently delivered a very instructive lecture upon the use of lime and plaster, before the Elmira Farmers' Club. From the report published in the *Husbandman* we select as follows:

On running my eye over a large number of soil analyses, I find that the proportion of lime ranges from traces to seventeen per cent and that the average proportion is about 0 5 per cent., or 50 parts in ten thousand.

An acre of soil to the depth of a foot weighs about 3,500,000 lbs., or 350 times 10,000; therefore in these instances, the soil that was poorest in lime contained at least lbs. of it to the acre within easy reach of the plant, and the soil richest in lime contained no less than 38,500 lbs. or more than 19 tons; of the forty-three samples included in this review, all but about eight, or more than four-fifths, contained 5 parts or more of lime in 10,000, or at least 1760 lbs. to the acre, and all but three contained at least 2 parts in $10,000 or 700 lbs. to the acre.

The total quantity of lime taken up from the soil of an acre by an average corn crop of 50 bushels of 60lbs. to the bushel, and 6,000 lbs. of stover would not exceed 25 lbs. A good crop of clover, 5,000 lbs. of hay in two cuts would require about 120 lbs. of lime. A crop of wheat of 25 bushels with 2,500 lbs. of straw would not require more than 10 lbs. A fair crop of potatoes, 9,000 lbs or 150 bushels at 60 lbs. to the bushels would not need more 3 lbs. A crop of 20,000 lbs. of beets only 7 lbs. and of 3,000 lbs. of timothy hay about 34 lbs. of lime. When we look a little further into the matter and see how small a proportion of this lime is actually exported from the farm in the crops ordinarily sold from which it came, in the manure, the little need of taking pains to supply lime to plants for food will become still more plainly apparently. On any well managed farm the hay is usually all eaten by the stock, so that none of the lime in that part of the produce of the farm is exported; what little is retained by the young growing animals for the production of bone substahce is more than made good by the lime in the water which the animals drink; in cases where a careful comparison has been made between the composition of the manure of a mixed herd of cattle, more lime has been found in the total manure than in the total fodder supplied, and this excess could have been derived from no other source than the water.

They have a proverb in Germany, and it may be current here for aught I know, that "lime without manure makes the father rich, but it makes the children poor;" this saying is but an expression of common belief that along with the lime the regular food of the plant must be supplied also, if the soil is not to be impoverished and turned over to the children in a worthless condition; the plain meaning of this common belief is that the lime helps the plant to a better supply of other substances than lime.

Every arable soil contains more or less of the remains of past vegetation in process of decay, and this we call humus; it is quite important that in a healthy soil the decay of the humus should go on without ceasing till it is completely converted into assimilable plant food again, while fresh additions of manure supply material for more humus. Long ago agricultural chemists believed that plants fed on humus directly—that it was a product of the vegetable vital forces which was an essential ingredient of the food of new vegetation; we know now, on the contrary, that the material of which the plant or animal is composed must be completely resolved into carbonic acid, water, nitrates or ammonia, and the substances of which the ash is composed, before it can again enter into the circulation; or, in other words, the vegetable structure must be completely destroyed, as when we burn it in the fire; the plant feeds only on the products of complete decay, not on products of partial decay.

Now, lime, as has been proved by experiment, serves to hasten the decay of humus in the soil; hence the rule that lime does some of its best work in a soil rich in organic matters. A soil that has been well manured with farm-yard manure, or has in some other way been well stocked with decaying matter that was once living matter. But this action of lime will not go on at all in an impervious or a wet soil, where there is a deficiency of oxygen; therefore the soil should be well drained and in good tilth, if we would be sure of the best returns from a liming. Soils containing a great excess of decaying organic matter are often sour; either lime or powdered limestone is a sure corrective for such a trouble.

In a way somewhat similar to that in which lime acts on the organic matter in the soil, it may also act on the mineral matters, that are still locked up in the insoluble forms, so as to set free in a more soluble condition whatever of value they contain for plant food; this mode of action may be specially marked in strong clay soils.

Prof. Caldwell condenses all that is known of plaster in this brief paragraph:

To give the sum of the whole matter in regard to the mode of action of plaster, we have learned that it may in some cases serve to feed the plant with lime and sulphuric acid, but probably not often; it cannot to any notable extent help the plant to a greater supply of ammonia from the atmosphere; it may help it to a greater supply of potash, ammonia, magnesia and phosphoric acid in the soil, and even in some cases facilitate the entrance of at least one of these substances at the feeding rootlets; it may diminish the effects of a drought by checking the evaporation from all parts of the piant above ground; it may act in all these ways at once or in only a part of them; but there appears to be nothing certain about its action in any given case. It must be confessed that such a result of our inquiries is not altogether satisfactory as it is when we consider the way in which a nitrate, or ammonia, salt or a phosphate does its work for us when we apply it to the soil; but it is the best that we can get in the light of our present knowledge of the subject.

STOCK FEEDING IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.—There is a wide difference in the system of feeding stock in winter in the old country and in the new. In great Britain, for instance, every care is used to get the greatest possible benefit from evary mouthful of food given stock. Great crops of turnips are raised, and instead of feeding them whole, or even cut up, they are reduced to a mass of pulp by machinery, and then this pulp is mixed with cut straw or hay, and allowed to lay in a mass for two or three days, till the first stages of fermentation commence, as it is thought the food assimilates better and does more good in this condition. Hay and straw are almost universally cut up, and meal of some kind mixed with it before being fed to stock. Corn is obtained from America, but always ground into meal before being fed. Oil cake meal goes from this country by hundreds of tons, annually, to Europe to be fed out to stock. It is thought too expensive by our people to feed, but the stock raisers of Great Britain purchase our supply, pay large freights on it, and then think it the cheapest and best feed they can obtain. They wet it and mix it with cut hay and straw, and meal, and pulped turnips, and feed from this variety and mixture to their stock, and find it pays. They count the manure from such feeding of very great value, and are careful to save every particle of it and to apply it to their lands.

In this country we will gradually work into a more economical system of feeding. As land becomes more valuable, grain command a higher price, and meat a greater value, our stock feeders will see the importance of economizing and getting every cent they can from the food consumed by their stock. Our stock men ought to begin to post themselves on the most economical system of feeding. They ought to try experiments to ascertain whether it will pay to cut feed, to grind grain, to cook food, to pulp turnips, or not. This is an age of progress, and if we can make any advances on the present system of feeding, we ought to do it.

We shall be glad to publish any experiments that our readers have made, or may make on preparing food for domestic animals, for we want to arrive at the best methods of feeding, as well as rearing stock. There is a large field open, and some of our enterprising stock growers should, for their own good, and the good of their fellows, enter it and arrive at the best methods of getting the greatest profits out of what they raise on the farm to feed to their animals.—*Rural World.*

IN A DEN OF RATTLESNAKES.

The Terrible Adventure of a School Girl in the Mountains.

[From the Reading Eagle.]

A young lady in this city has received the following letter from her friend who is at boarding school giving a thrilling account of her adventure with a huge rattlesnake:

DEAR MAGGIE—Three weeks ago yesterday afternoon two young ladies beside myself, who had gone out in a walking party with one of the teachers at the school in this place, strolled off from the rest of the party, and, losing our way, were unable for some time to tell where we were, as the woods and underwood were so thick that the further we penetrated into it the more difficult our passage became. We wandered to and fro for a long time until almost overcome with fatigue, when we sat down on a huge boulder to recover our lost strength. Looking at our watches we found that we had been on the mountain nearly six hours, and felt hungry, distressed, and tired. It was about five o'clock in the afternoon, and twilight was fast approaching. "Oh, but for something to eat," my companion said, "and then we could struggle on and try to find the school again." She appeared to be the picture of despair. We were sitting some feet above the ground alongside of a huge oak tree, and presently I felt something moving on my neck. I placed my hand to my neck to remove it, when, horrible to relate, I grasped somethimg round and soft, which hissed like an adder. I tried to pull it off from my neck, but it wriggled and squirmed, and my companion seeing the monster on my body, shrieked and screamed and almost fainted. Just at that moment the head made a dart at my breast, with mouth wide open and tongue elongated, and hissing a death-like and horrible sound. My left hand was about six inches from its head, and in order to prevent being bitten, I grasped it right behind the eyes with my right hand. Holding it in this way for several seconds, my companion shrieked to me to throw the snake from me. I tried to do so, but was powerless, being, as it seemed to me, transfixed or charmed to the spot by the horrid eyes of the monster. I tried to talk, but my jaws would not open, and my tongue appeared stiff. I felt the cold sweat trickling down on my back, and large drops of perspiration stood on my forehead. My face was as white as the driven snow, and I could neither move nor talk, but seemed to be as stiff as a post. It makes me shudder, as I write, to think of the stare of the reptile.

Annie, my companion, seeing my dangerous situation, screamed for help. She seemed to have been bereft of reason, for instead of coming to my assistance she started to run away. Trying to turn my head to see whither she had gone, the eyes of the snake were also directed in the direction in which Annie was shrieking. From that moment the snake's spell on me was broken, and with all my might I hurled it from me. No sooner had the snake landed on the ground than I ran with the fleetness of the deer, fearing that it would overtake me. Judge of my feelings when almost out of breath and ready to sink down to the earth from sheer exhaustion, I turned around and found a snake with three others several paces from me, in hot pursuit. I remembered that snakes were afraid of anything red. Fortunately having on a red skirt, I immediately exposed it to the reptiles' view; and they at once stopped the pursuit. I advanced toward them, shaking my red skirt, and they retreated. I gathered up stones and threw at them and killed the largest one, and the others escaped through the rocks. Just at this moment a deputation from the school who had been in search of us came up. The large snake that had coiled itself around my neck was found by the escort, and it measures nine feet and four inches.

A Terrible Liar.

"He was the orfulest liar I ever seen," said Cooley O'Leary; as we returned from his friend's funeral. "Why, he told me once that he lived on a small Island in the Pacific Ocean, on which there was a volcano. And he said there was an active demand in that region for watermelons; so he went into the business of raising them. And he said one year his whole crop failed except one melon, and that kept on growing at such a fearful rate that it crowded him off the lowland and up the side of the volcano, which generated steam and caused an explosion which blew up the whole concern to atoms, and shot him 400 miles out to sea, where he was picked up by a whaler. He used to tell that the one great mistake of his life was, that he didn't drive a plug in the crater of the volcano so as to make it water-tight, and then slice open the watermelon and come sailing home on the half-shell.

"He would lie. He said that once he was cast away on an iceberg, with no baggage but a pair of skates and a fishing pole. But he skated around until he came across a dead whale frozen into the ice. So he took off his shirt,—it was night for six months that year up there,—tore it into strips for a wick, run the sticks through a bamboo fishing rod, stuck the rod into the fat of the whale, and lit the other end. He said it burned splendidly, and the iceberg reflected the light so strongly that it was bright as day for forty miles around, and one vessel ran into the iceberg, thinking it was a lighthouse. He said he sold the iceberg to the Captain for $15,000, and the captain split it up and took it home and made 200 per cent profit disposing of it to ice companies.

"Lie? Well sir, he beat any man I ever came across. Told me that once, out in Nevada, a mountain-lion attacked him, with his mouth wide open. He had presence of mind enough to grab it by the tongue and pull. The lion roared with pain; but he did his level best pulling, and pretty soon the tongue began to give and the tail to shorten, and directly out they came, the tail and the tongue in one continuous string. He said he had 'em at home, and he showed 'em to me; but my belief is, they were only three or four cow hides and a bull's tail dovetailed together.

"He was astonishing as a truth-crusher. Said he served on a gunboat during the war, which was very small and light, while the mortar on the deck was very large and heavy; and he said the first time they tried to fire a fifteen-inch shell, the shell remained stationary, while the recoil was so great that it fired the gunboat for miles up the stream and landed it in a tree. He was a liar; but he's dead and I reckon he'll ketch it."

There was no doubt about it; Mr. O'Leary was very successful as a constructor of energet ic works of fiction.

Trying to Fool the Hangman.

In 1787 a fellow named Kelly was sentenced to execution at Trim, in Ireland. On the early morning of the day intended to be his last he contrived to cut his blanket into strips about four inches wide, join them together with strong woolen threads, and form a double sling. This he passed under his hams, fastened the ends at his neck, and there provided an iron hook to receiev the halter. Thus accoutred he proceeded to the place of execution. It is supposed that he had found means to bribe the hangman, to whom he had made a request to draw him up close to the palley, and lower him gently when dead. But the crafty manœuvre did not succeed. Kelly had not allowed for the stretching of the strips of blanket by his own weight, the point of the hook fastened into his windpipe and gave him so much pain that he struggled violently. He was, however, allowed to hang until really dead, when his sling apparatus was discovered.—*All the Year Round.*

ALL IN A LIFETIME.

Thou shalt have sun and shower from heaven above,
Thou shalt have flower and thorn from earth below,
Thine shall be foe to hate and friend to love,
Pleasures that others gain, the ills they know—
And all in a lifetime.

Hast thou a golden day, a starlit night,
Mirth and music, and love without allow?
Leave no drop undrunken of thy joy.
Sorrow and shadow follow on thy joy.
'Tis all in a lifetime.

What if the battle end and thou hast lost?
Others have lost battles thou hast won:
Haste thee, bind thy wounds, nor count the cost:
Over the field will rise to-morrow's sun.
'Tis all in a lifetime.

Laugh at the braggart sneer, the open scorn—
'Ware of the secret stab, the slanderous lie:
For seventy years of turmoil thou wast born,
Bitter and sweet are thine till these go by,
'Tis all in a lifetime.

Reckon thy voyage well, and spread the sail—
Wind and calm and current shall warp thy way;
Compass shall set thee false, and chart shall fail;
Ever the waves will use thee for their play,
'Tis all in a lifetime.

Thousands of years agone were change and change,
Thousands of ages hence the same shall be;
Naught of thy joy and grief is new or strange:
Gather apace the good that falls to thee!
'Tis all in a lifetime!

E. C. Steadman.

The Worst Forms of Rupture

Retained and often cured with McGuire's Improved Spring Truss. Persons living at a distance can, by measuring around the body over the rupture and stating whether single or double, have a truss sent by mail or Express C. O. D. Single, $5; double, $8. Private office, Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1878.

SHERMAN SMOKED OUT.

There must be consternation at the White House, and among the Electoral swindle conspirators in Washington. JOHN SHERMAN, the coolest and deepest Jack in the pack, has been smoked out by the fearfully damaging events in New Orleans, and yesterday flashed over the continent an elaborate defence of the Returning Board scoundrels. He also gives the sympathizing telegram sent to ANDERSON on his conviction by himself, GARFIELD, HALE, MATTEHEWS and HARRY WHITE. As we read this dispatch it implores ANDERSON and WELLS to face it out, and they will be protected in the $5,000 sinecures they now hold under HAYES, as a reward for their villainy.

SHERMAN'S statement would be remarkable in its audacity were it not for the fact it was JOHN SHERMAN who stood up in the United States Senate and indorsed the negro strumpet and murderess, ELIZA PINKSTON, and cited her lying evidence as reason for stealing the vote of Louisiana from TILDEN and giving it to HAYES. Senator HOWE, as bitter a partizan but more honest than SHERMAN, said PINKSTON was utterly unworthy of belief, and this is now universally conceded. The man who could champion the wench in the Senate Chamber, to rob the people of a State of their votes and secure high office for himself, is a fit defender of the Returning Board.

"Honest JOHN" don't like the Louisiana laws, courts, judges, jurors, justice or penitentiaries, and for a very natural reason. The conviction of ANDERSON and WELLS means the conviction of HAYES and SHERMAN—even if it does not imply their punishment—and the making it plain to the historian of the future they hold their exalted places by fraud, perjury and forgery; that what made the one President and the other Secretary sends WELLS and ANDERSON to the penitentiary. No wonder the galled jade winces. There never was a clearer case made out than the forgery of the Vernon parish returns, by taking votes from TILDEN and giving them to HAYES. It was brought home to the Board by direct, positive and incontrovertible testimony. It was a sample bit of knavery, illustrating the methods by which the vote of Louisiana was stolen, as we have no doubt, under the advice of this same JOHN SHERMAN, then in New Orleans in the role of one of GRANT'S "visiting statesmen." The people of Louisiana, in vindication of their own honor, could have done no less than prosecute by all lawful methods, WELLS and his associates, as soon as they found themselves in possession of the rights of American citizens. If they had done less Louisiana would have been unworthy the companionship of her sister States. SHERMAN talks of "immunity from political persecution." Since when has forgery and perjury of the blackest dye, such as old WELLS was guilty of, been a political offence. Even SHERMAN must have blushed at this shallow pretense.

JOHN SHERMAN closes his statement by the direful threat that "the great mass of our people" will be excited to "the deepest feeling of resentment" by the spectacle of the Returning Boarders in striped suits. We don't believe it. It is just exactly the plight the people want to see them in, if they can be lawfully convicted. No one doubts their guilt. If "the great mass of our people" discover any qualms on the subject, it will be because the principals and profiters by the Louisiana crime do not wear the same sort of uniform as the miscreants who did the work. HAYES in the White House and WELLS in the State's prison is certainly one of the anomalies of human justice.

Decidedly the grist is becoming exceedingly fine, and a full head of water is not yet turned on.

Mr. HAYES follows JOHN SHERMAN by a deliverance on the Returning Board trials at New Orleans. His method is by a letter to the Attorney General. The Fraudulent President and his advisers are evidently in a dazed condition. Mr. HAYES thinks the persecution of ANDERSON solely political; is not countenanced by the good men of Louisiana; that it is intended to stir up strife; and will be condemned by all right thinking and patriotic men everywhere.

Out upon such cant. Perjury and forgery are not political offenses. If WELLS is to get off on that plea, throw open all the penitentiaries in the land. The trials are not intended to stir up strife, but to vindicate the majesty of the law, the purity of the ballot box, and to show that "fraud once successful in American history" can never be safely repeated. It's a warning, Mr. HAYES. As to its being condemned by "right-thinking and patriotic men everywhere," that particular class—millions of them—have been sending up invocations for a year that the lightning of Heaven might smite these Returning Board scoundrels, who stole the Presidency, if the justice of man should fail.

Mr. HAYES' letter is interpreted at Washington as a threat to the Louisiana people, that unless the prosecutions are stayed, they will once more feel the heavy hand of the Federal government. Evidently his Fraudulency is seriously alarmed; but as HAYES in himself don't seem to have power to appoint and get confirmed, a thousand dollar Postmaster, the threat is not specially alarming. We hope the dance will proceed. Let Mr. HAYES study "Macbeth." He will find there interpreted all the twinges that must now afflict his conscience and his fears.

RECALLING A FEW FACTS.

The *Dispatch* the other day spoke very patronizingly, if not insolently, about the Democrats of Pennsylvania "having to go into *forced* extacies over the tariff demonstration." It chuckled over this idea as if it was not a falsehood, and claimed, further, that the Republicans, whatever may have been their other misdoings—it concedes there is no doubt about the "other"—always stood faithfully by Protection.

Let us see about that. A Democratic manufacturer furnishes us some figures which the public will appreciate and understand, even if the *Dispatch* don't; for to tell the truth we don't think that paper cares a baubee about the tariff, save as a means of political profit. And further we don't think it knows anything about it.

When General GRANT came into power in 1869, with a two-thirds Republican majority in both branches of Congress, the tariff, was highly protective, and on some articles stood as follows:

Bar iron—less than ¾ inch or over 2 inches—1½ cent per pound, $33 60 per ton.
Pig iron, $9 per ton.
Railroad rails (of wrought iron) $13 44 per ton.
Sheet iron—No. 20 to No. 25—1¾ cent per pound, $33 60 per ton.
Steel (valued at 11 cents per pound), 4 6-10 cents per pound, $103 04 per ton.
Bituminous coal, $1 25 per ton; anthracite coal, 40 cents per ton.
Charcoal, 40 cents per ton.
Window glass, up to 16 by 24 inch, $2 per 100 pounds.
Cotton goods, unbleached, 5 cents per square yard.

By act of Congress—two-thirds Republican—approved by President GRANT July 14, 1870, the following changes were made:

Pig Iron—$7 per ton, a *reduction* of $2 per ton.

Anthracite coal—*Free*, a *reduction* of 40 cents per ton.

By act of Congress approved June 6, 1872—both branches overwhelmingly Republican—entitled "an act to *reduce* duties on imports," the following changes were made:

Bar Iron—Less than ¾ or over 2 inches—Duty *reduced* $3 36 per ton.

Pig Iron—Duty *reduced* 70 cents per ton, leaving it at $6 30.

Railroad Iron—Duty *reduced* $1 34 per ton.

Sheet Iron—Nos. 20 to 25—Duty *reduced* $3 37 per ton.

Steel—Valued at 11 cents per pound—Duty *reduced* $10 39 per ton.

Bituminous Coal—Duty *reduced* 50 cents per ton, leaving it at 75 cents per ton.

Charcoal—Made *free* of duty—*reduction* 40 cents per ton.

Window Glass—Up to 16 by 24 inches—Duty *reduced* 20 cents per 100 pounds.

Cotton Goods—Duty *reduced* one-half cent per square yard.

This shows how the special interests of Pittsburgh and of Pennsylvania were cherished by the Republican party that the *Dispatch* assumes "always stood by protection." We will let our friend the manufacturer tell the rest of the story in his own way.

"Then—in 1870 and 1872—was the time that the Republican manufacturers of Allegheny county ought to have made themselves heard. But, notwithstanding these acts of July 14, 1870 and June 6, 1872, passed by a Republican Congress and signed U. S. GRANT, they every one voted in November 1872 for U. S. GRANT for President and against HORACE GREELEY, the Tariff man.

"The proposed new Tariff bill reduces the duty on scrap iron from $8 down to $1 per ton, which will be bad for the puddlers, but good for the mill owners, and the consumers.

"It raise the duty on iron ore from 40c per ton, up to $1 per ton, which will be good for our owners of Lake Superior Iron Ore Mines and Iron Mountain Mines, but bad again for the puddlers, and pig iron makers.

"It reduces the duty on bar iron to 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, that is, 35 per cent. on its cost at point of shipment. The price at London, on January 12th, for the cheapest bars (Welsh common bar) was £5 15s. per ton, gold. The United States Custom House counts the pound sterling at 4 dollars 86 cents and 6½ mills, gold. This makes the London quotation for Welsh bar equal to $28 08 per ton of 2240 pounds. The duty at 35 per cent. would be $9 83 per ton of 2240 pounds. Making the cost in London $37 91 per ton, equal to 1 7-10 cents per pound. The freight to this country is to be added.

"With the old duty (about $20 on the common bar) still on, you can buy best quality bar iron in Pittsburgh at 1½ to 1 6-10 cents per pound cash, and if the tariff on scrap iron is reduced to $1 per ton, you will find our mills selling common bar sizes at nearly London prices.

"Whether or not this will be good for our country you must judge for yourself. I don't think the puddlers will like it, but the mill owners say the puddlers get too much pay—$5 per ton. The puddlers say the mill owners make too much money—so it goes. The tariff sentiment varies according to the locality and according to the self interest of each distinct individual."

THE CAMERON LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature when it met was fully organized and ready for business; its officers were all in place, and its Committees appointed; the members knew each others' capabilities, and there was no obstacle to the prompt dispatch of business. The calendars of the House and Senate contained many bills on which progress had been made, and which should have been taken up and considered, but these were thrown aside and everything commenced *de novo*, to give some excuse for protracting the session.

In the seven weeks since the Legislature convened, we believe our extraordinary legislators have succeeded in passing one bill and defeating the Free Pipe law. But there has been an immense amount of CAMERON jobbery conceived, and is now being hatched out. It is known that the HARTRANFT administration will go out of power in January next, so the Legislature has assumed that its first duty is to make provision for the ringsters that will be then thrown high and dry out of place.

First of importance comes M. S. QUAY, Secretary of the Commonwealth, once of Beaver, but now prospectively of Philadelphia. The office of Recorder of Philadelphia has been created, or rather its emoluments enlarged, for his especial benefit. It is well understood, if the pending bill passes, he will be appointed Recorder by Governor HARTRANFT. The office is for a term of *ten years*, and its emoluments fixed by fees, will range between *thirty* and *forty thousand dollars* per annum. It is pressed as a Republican caucus measure, and all attempts of Democrats to make it a salaried office instead of one of fees and perquisites have been rejected. The Philadelphia press of both parties is against the bill. This is to settle Mr. QUAY, one of the shrewdest and most useful of the CAMERON wirepullers, comfortably for the next ten years.

The case of Captain HART, Mr. MACKEY'S lieutenant, is the one that next deserves mention. He was nominated as the ring candidate for State Treasurer, but the people rejected him by "a large majority." So Captain HART must be taken care of. For his benefit the office of Bank Commissioner is to be created, and to give that official the appearance of something to do, certain duties now performed by the State Treasurer and Auditor General are assigned to him. His salary has been fixed at $3,500 per year, although the Auditor General, to whom he should properly be subordinate, receives but $3,000. His term of office is made five years, so as to carry it over the term of the next Governor, who, the Radicals very justly fear, will be a Democrat. HARTRANFT is to appoint the Bank Commissioner, and Captain HART the defeated candidate for State Treasurer, is to be the man.

There are other schemes hatching to deprive the Democratic State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Auditor General, of certain subordinate appointments in their respective offices, and vest the appointments in Gov. HARTRANFT'S hands. This is to make provision for the smaller fry. The ingenuity of the Legislature seems to be devoted to saving every little bit of patronage it can from the wreck of last fall's election or the mishaps of the future. The settled policy of the State, for fifty years, is no obstacle to this miserable game of grab. Old methods and usages of administration are tumbled over and ransacked to find some place to put a CAMERON striker in and keep a Democrat out. The Ringsters are desperate.

In former political conflicts in this State, before the opposition to the Democratic party had become a mere personal belonging of the CAMERON crowd, there was none of this spirit. Some sense of courtesy or propriety ruled the action of the party going out of power. Our legislators of that day spurned the idea of wearing anybody's collar. It is different now. The majority of the present Legislature is as firmly a chattel of the CAMERONS as any horse (or ass) that Senator DON owns. They never illustrated it more strongly than in being lashed into voting for him for Senator, when the "old man" concluded to select his son as his successor. The same spirit is actuating them at this session in creating needless offices for the dependants of a retiring administration.

Reputable Republicans at home, when they go to Harrisburg, and fall under the malign influence of this corrupt and wire-pulling CAMERON school of politics, seem to part with their manhood and independence, and are as ready to do the bidding of the party chief as the veriest bruiser he elects from the political slums of Philadelphia. Take the case of poor Senator NEWMEYER as an illustration. The subject is really painful, and we forbear.

UNCERTAINTIES OF WAR.

The Russian troops are to enter Constantinople, and, according to telegrams, the Turks have become so amicably disposed at the prospect of an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Czar, that no trouble is anticipated because of the occupation of the city. Thus has come true the prophecy of the old Muscovite—was it PETER, the Great?—that they would yet water their horses in the Bosphorus.

The Turkish government having refused the English fleet permission to pass the Dardanelles, it is stated Admiral HORNBY has been instructed to force a passage. The fleet will probably be placed in the sea of Marmora, and Gallipoli garrisoned and held just as the English hold Gibraltar, thus effectually shutting out the Russians from the Mediterranean, except at the pleasure of John Buil. The war spirit in England is intense, and the most extensive preparations are in progress.

Austria is also arming, but she no longer has control of Russian communications, for with the Russians in command of the Bosphorus and Black Sea, by virtue of their occupation of Constantinople and the surrender of the Turkish fleet, they can draw their supplies from Odessa. If the English fleet, however, crosses the sea of Marmora, forces the passage of the Bosphorus, and enters the Black Sea, Russian communication with the Empire can be cut off, by the joint action of England and Austria. The Russians will probably employ torpedoes to prevent the English fleet entering the Black Sea, for such entry would lose to Russia the advantages of the situation.

The blockade has been removed from the Black Sea ports, and vessels are loading with grain for ports in Western Europe. This is important to American farmers. It indicates a permanent fall in breadstuffs, except in the event of a general European war.

MR. HAYES threatens to throw himself into the hands of the old Radical irreconcilables, unless there is a let-up on his Louisiana Warwicks, WELLS, ANDERSON, and the two "cheap darkeys." He don't care so much about ANDERSON, but he don't want WELLS brought to trial, for the developements in that case would make the White House very uncomfortable to his Fraudulency. Therefore there is to be an attempt to get WELLS' case thrown into the U. S. Court, presided over by Judge BILLINGS, one of the worst of the Louisiana political lazzaroni. In the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, from all accounts, Postmaster General KEY showed decided spirit, opposing SHERMAN and MCCRARY in their advocacy of interference by Federal power with State concerns in Louisiana. If such interference was revived Mr. KEY threatened to leave the Cabinet. This may or may not be true. JOHN SHERMAN, we have no doubt, is at the bottom of the trouble. He is desperate, and for reasons best known to himself.

THE financial affairs of the city seem to be getting in a deeper muddle, and we are evidently nearing a crisis where sheriffs or United States marshals may have something to say. The Finance Committee, in arranging the appropriations for the year, adjusted the tax rate at 16 2-10 mills on the dollar, increasing the valuation half a million and over, in order to raise in excess of the usual appropriations $476,562 due this year as interest on the Penn avenue bonds. Select Council Tuesday struck this from the ordinance by a vote of 39 to 16. A number of theories were suggested to get rid of paying our debts by taxation. The idea was that, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the BIDWELL case, proceedings could be at once taken against properly holders on the avenues who had petitioned for the improvements. As this would take in about one-half the property, it is claimed ample funds could be secured in this way to meet this year's interest. The interest on the Penn avenue class of bonds (for 1877-78), which will be due at the close of the current fiscal year, will amount to $925,495, and this will be unprovided for should the ordinance fail, unless some method is devised to raise it from the avenue property holders as suggested.

JUST how the old dollar was dropped was told the other day in the House of Representatives, in a speech by Congressman BRIGHT of Tennessee who happened to be a member of the House in 1873. He said:

I happened to be a member of Congress at the time of the passage of that bill. Its passage is not susceptible of vindication, notwithstanding the puerile apologies in its behalf. It was passed by fraud, never having been printed in advance, being a substitute for the printed bill; never having been read at the Clerk's office, the reading having been dispensed with by an impression that the bill made no material alteration in the coinage laws: it was passed, without discussion, debate being cut off by operation of the previous question. It was passed, to my certain information, under such circumstances that the fraud escaped the attention of some of the most watchful as well as the ablest statesmen in Congress at the time. It was passed near the closing days of the session, when in the bustle and precipitate rush of business it was most favorable for the concealment of fraud. It was passed without previous discussion or agitation before the people, and without having been voted upon by the people.

And further, said Mr. BRIGHT with force, "the attempt to hold the fraudulent advantage which has been secured by that legislation is indefensible, upon any principle of either law or morality."

THE New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company have been paying their men in silver coin for the last month, and the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* on Saturday said:

Some of the conductors received as high as sixty trade dollars each, some fifteen or twenty dollars in ten-cent pieces and quarters, and the pay-car left the Grand Central Depot yesterday loaded with bags of silver to be paid out to laborers along the line between New York and Albany. The conductors are already lop-sided carrying their silver, and when they pass through the aisles of the cars it jingles in their pockets like sleigh-bells.

While VANDERBILT is paying silver to his men, in order to make the difference between silver and greenbacks—owing to silver being demonetized—he takes precious good care to exact from the government gold for his coupons, which are legally redeemable in gold or silver coin at the option of the government. The above extract is put forth as an argument against silver money, but it is in reality an argument for the Silver bill. SHYLOCK would have been ashamed of the VANDERBILT transaction.

THE death was announced Tuesday of GIDEON WELLES, one of the surviving members of President LINCOLN'S Cabinet, at his home, in Hartford, Conn. None now remain but SIMON CAMERON and MONTGOMERY BLAIR. Mr. WELLES was made Secretary of the Navy by Mr. LINCOLN, and continued in that office to the close of ANDREW JOHNSON'S Administration. Hon. C. M. CONRAD of Louisiana, United States Senator at one time, and Secretary of War under President FILLMORE, died the same day in New Orleans. Also, Hon. MYER STROUSE, at one time M. C. from the Schuylkill district in this State, at his home in Pottsville. Ex-Senator BEN WADE is lying at the point of death at his home in Jefferson, Ohio.

MEMBERS of the House at Harrisburg have been voting by proxy. A Philadelphia ringster, for instance, would return to his gambling house or saloon, leaving instructions with his colleage how his vote should be cast on certain questions. The deputy promptly responded to his absent confrere's name on the roll call. Mr. W. P. SCHELL attempted to have a rule adopted making this criminal practice impossible, but HARRY HUHN, who leads the CAMERON ringsters, prevented it. For downright jobbery this Legislature is likely to take the premium.

THE New York *Methodist* says that today there is not "a man in the TWEED Ring of scoundrels who can be envied by day laborers of New York. Their sin has found and whipped them until our danger is that they may become objects of pity." This is an illustration of the way the Democrats take care of the knaves in their party. All the prosecutions have been under the Democratic regime in Democratic New York city, and with the honestly elected Democratic President, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, as principal prosecutor.

THE President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce mournfully announces that the exports of cotton goods from the United States have increased from $75,000 in 1870 to $2,250,000 in 1876. In case of a general war in Europe—which is not improbable—our cotton goods would command the market, and the increase of 500 per cent. per annum since 1870 would be largely increased. Still, do not let us pray for a general war; at least those who are not cotton spinning.

RUSSIA has lost 90,000 and some odd men since the war begun, according to official bulletins, but we are not informed whether the lost were killed in battle or died of disease, or whether wounded, missing and prisoners are included. There should be a bill of particulars to give satisfaction.

AUGUST BELMONT who lectures Mr. HENDRICKS, is the square banker who added the word "gold" to "coin" in advertising what the government bonds are redeemable in. He is a great financier.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.

Austria and Roumania Preparing to Mobilize.

Great Activity in the English Dock Yards.

The Situation Daily Growing More Critical.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

ORDERS SENT TO RUSSIAN TROOPS TO ENTER THE TURKISH CAPITAL.

LONDON, February 12, 2 A. M.—A correspondent of the *Times* at St. Petersburg telegraphs as follows: "I can state positively that orders have been sent to the Russian troops to enter Constantinople. Count Schouvaloff has been ordered to explain to Lord Derby that as the great Powers have determined to send their fleets to Constantinople, Russia is obliged to adopt similiar measures, but Russia has no intention of aggravating the situation."

TWELVE RUSSIAN BATTALIONS TO ENTER CONSTANTINOPLE TO-DAY.

LONDON, February 12.—A dispatch dated Vienna, Tuesday, says: "Two of the embassies here received information that twelve Russian battalions will enter Constantinople to-morrow."

A dispatch dated Vienna, Tuesday night, contains the following: "The report has just arrived here that the Sultan is ready to grant the firmans demanded by the Powers for admission of their fleets. France and Italy have rescinded orders to their ambassadors to obtain firmans because ambassadors informed them there was no apprehension of anything endangering life and property. Austria has not rescinded her orders."

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "It is reported torpedoes are being placed in the Bosphorus. Russia has notified Austria that among the questions withdrawn from the consideration of the conference are the reorganization of Bulgaria, occupation of Bulgaria by Russian troops and reannexation of Bessarabia. This note has given umbrage at Vienna."

A special from Paris says: "It is reported the Russian Embassy and a small Russian detachment entered Constantinople yesterday." The report is not confirmed.

LONDON, February 12.—A dispatch of the *Agence Russe* from St. Petersburg, states that both the press and public highly approve of Prince Gortschakoff's telegram on Sunday last to the Powers, declaring that as Great Britain and other Powers had determined to send fleets for the protection of their subjects in Constantinople, Russia would be obliged to contemplate the entry of a portion of her troops into Constantinople for the protection of Christian residents.

RUSSIA SNUBS ENGLAND.

Lord Loftus, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, telegraphs Lord Derby as follows:

ST. PETERSBURG, February 9.—I have received from Prince Gortschakoff the following answer to your telegram of the 7th inst., asking Russia to give some explanation about the advance of the Russians towards Constantinople, etc.

"In answer to your excellency's note respecting the occupation of certain strategical points in the neighborhood of Constantinople by Russian troops in consequence of the armistice, it is my duty to inform you that we are not yet in possession of positive information as to the details of the armistice, and as to its application, I should add that the military line of demarcation traced previously to the armistice has been agreed upon between the Russian and the Turkish authorities, and is a question which exclusively concerns the belligerents."

THE APPROACHING CRISIS.

THE SULTAN STILL REFUSES TO ALLOW THE BRITISH FLEET TO ENTER.

LONDON, February 13.—A special dated St. Petersburg on Wednesday contains the following: Late last night, the Government received information the Sultan refused most positively to grant a firman for the entrance of the British fleet. Russia maintains an expectant attitude and has taken measures for the advance of a part of her troops now before Constantinople as soon as foreign men-of-war enter the straits. The entrance of troops is not intended as an act of hostility but anxiety is felt lest an accidental collision might occur. If troops enter, it is thought the Sultan will retire to Broussa. In that event, it would be extremely difficult to re-establish even a shadow of the Turkish Empire in Europe.

The Russian Government does not, for the present, desire such a solution of the question. In view of all this, negotiations for the assembling of the conference have for a moment fallen into the background. An Anglo-Austrian Alliance is now spoken of as a possibility.

LOOK OUT FOR TORPEDOES.

A Vienna correspondent reports torpedoes have actually been shipped from Odessa for Russians (presumable for use in the Bosphorus.) Prohibition against the shipment of war material in the armistice is a mere form.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs: "It is believed in reliable quarters that matters will be arranged peacefully." A letter from St. Petersburg affirms that the Russians, on entering Constantinople, will promise to resume their present positions on the assembling of the Conference. It is known that Germany, within the last few days, has urged moderation in Austria. Another Vienna special, however, says the excitement is daily increasing. The word mobilization is on everybody's lips. A perfectly reliable person writes from St. Petersburg that the idea of a conference has produced general dissatisfaction.

The *Telegraph* says: "The British fleet entered the Dardanelles at daybreak on Wednesday. The passage thence to Constantinople would occupy from twelve to sixteen hours."

NO IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION.

A telegram from Vienna states the situation continues to cause much anxiety. It is positively stated Count Andrassy is preparing a note to Russia specifying the points in the Russo-Turkish convention compromising Austrian interests. An Athens telegram says it is feared in consequence of reports of atrocities in Thessaly, it may become impossible to restrain troops from recrossing the frontier.

GREAT AGITATION IN ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, February 13.—The Czarovitch is expected shortly on the way to St. Petersburg. Roumania is taking measures for mobilizing all able bodied men against contingencies. Austrian subjects residing in Roumania have been summoned to report at Austrian Consulates in view of possible Austrian mobilization. Many petitions against retrocession of Bessarabia to Russia are reaching the government. Considerable re-enforcements are arriving at Jassy.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 13.—A letter from a semi-official source states the retrocession of Bessarabia is a personal question to the Czar and it is therefore impossible for Russia to draw back. The statement of the question by the Powers ignoring Russia's wishes would raise a threatening storm cloud.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ENGLISH FLEET PASSES THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, February 13.—The *Advertiser* publishes the following in official form: "We have reason to believe the fleet has passed the Dardanelles and is now in the Sea of Marmora. We understand Admiral Hornby was left full discretion as to the force he would take with him and in all probability a larger force has gone than was at first contemplated. We believe the Porte has contented itself with a formal protest.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT IMMINENT.

It is rumored in the lobby of the House of Commons this evening that the Carlton Club meeting requests Sir Stafford Northcote to call a meeting of the Conservative members. It is understood the movement aims at an expression of want of confidence in Lord Derby for timidity in his policy. Several more moderate Conservatives sent Sir Stafford Northcote a memorial deprecating the calling of a meeting of the moderate section.

Another rumor alleges that dissolution is imminent. It is generally thought new elections would largely increase the anti-Russian element in Parliament.

The *Standard* positively denies the rumors of impending dissolution.

The Transport Department has commenced negotiations with large contractors for immediate delivery, if necessary, of a considerable quantity of provisions for troops.

The Independent Liberal members have formed a committee to watch the progress of the Eastern question and prevent the government from drifting into war. The movement has already received thirty adhesions.

The Conservative committee, which met at the Carlton club yesterday, to organize to support the government, have summoned a meeting at the Carlton to-day.

There is considerable excitement in Malta in consequence of telegrams from the Admiralty that all ships under repair shall be hurried forward and sent to join Admiral Hornby. The Devastation will leave Malta to-day.

The *Standard*, in its leader, says, England is ready to act with any or every power in bridling Russian aggression upon their rights and interests, but if all hold back we must act by ourselves and leave our neighbors to save their own interest and honor if they can.

ROME.

THREE PARTIES FORMED IN THE SACRED COLLEGE.

ROME, February 13.—The *Liberta* states three parties have formed in the Sacred College: Irreconcilables, advocates of compromise, and advocates of maintainance of *status quo*. The first, led by Cardinal Manning, commands about twelve votes; the second is said to have decided to support the election of Cardinal Moretti, Archbishop of Ravenna, while the third, which is the most numerous is said to have selected Cardinal Luigi Di Canossa, Archbishop of Verona as its candidate.

The Ambassadors of the Catholic Powers have jointly intimated to the Camerlengo that if some of the Cardinals, known for their uncompromising spirit, and whom they named, were likely to obtain the suffrages of the Conclave, the ambassadors would be compelled to oppose their election.

The Camerlengo has found in the Pope's desk a sealed packet, with instructions for delivering it into the hands of his successor. He also found 400,000 scudi, the destination of which probably is designated in the Pope's testament. The Pope's wealth, altogether, is said to amount to 120,000,000 lire, which is mostly in the hands of the Rothschilds at Paris.

LONDON, February 13.—A telegram from Rome states the Cardinals decided to reserve complete liberty of action but to permit the powers having the right to veto to make ulterior representations. The lying in state of the remains of the late Pius IX. terminated to-day and St. Peter's church has been closed preparatory to interment.

Strang Eyes.

Few persons have strong enough eyes to see certain planets without glasses. Kepler mentions one person who could see fourteen and Littrow one who could see sixteen stars of the Pleiades, when ordinary people see only six. Mr. Q. M. Ward, an amateur astronomer in the North of Ireland, is known among scientific men for having viewed two of the four moons of Uranus with so small and simple a help as a four inch telescope. In this country Mr. S. W. Burnham, of Chicago, is noted for the particularly acute vision which reveals to him double stars, and astronomers of other lands often call upon him to decide vexed questions relating to these stars.

MR. HAYES ALARMED!

And Visiting Statesmen Enraged at Returning Board Prosecutions.

Hayes Worrying How to Relieve Those to Whom He Owes His Seat.

A Louisiana Representative's Says: "Well, What Are You Going To Do About It?"

HAYES OPENING THE WAY TO HELP THOSE WHO MADE HIM PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The letter addressed by the President to Attorney General Devens, in relation to the conviction of General Anderson, and read to that officer yesterday, was not intended for immediate publication. The fact that the President had written such a letter was made known through the Senator to whom the President in a conversation communicated the information. Although the full text of the letter cannot be obtained at this time, it is safe to say it is comparatively brief, and is somewhat in the spirit of the telegram addressed to General Anderson on the 4th inst., by Secretary Sherman, Senator Matthews and Representatives Garfield, Hale and White.

The President is of the opinion that the prosecution against General Anderson is solely political; that it is not countenanced by the best men of Louisiana, and therefore is contrary to their calm judgment. That the proceedings were in the interest of those who strive to antagonize the two parties in that State, rather than to harmonize them. That so far from receiving approbation of the country, the act will be condemned by right thinking and patriotic men everywhere, when they become acquainted with the circumstances attending the prosecution. As grave Constitutional questions may be involved, in which the General Government may perhaps have a right to interfere, the President submits the subject to the Attorney General for his consideration.

SENATOR MATTHEWS BOILING WITH RAGE.

Senator Stanley Matthews was found by the *Herald* reporter in no more pleasant mood than Mr. Sherman as he sat in his study with his family about him. In fact, his usual calm method and expression were wanting, and he showed an aroused, indignant and angry feeling as he brooded over the statement made by Mr. Sherman in connection with the telegram sent to Mr. Anderson and jointly signed by him. He reiterated the opinion of Secretary Sherman, that the action of the New Orleans jury in convicting Anderson was outrageous, ill-advised and injurious. It was especially unkind to the President, who had done everything he could in the most magnanimous manner to befriend the people of Louisiana. Now they showed that he could not place any confidence in their protestations and assurances. They had sorely and in a most ungrateful manner disappointed him. Whatever might be the results they and not he would be held responsible for them.

There was one very serious consideration which might arise from this, as he saw from the public prints somewhere, and that was the question of the recognition of the State government of Louisiana. In no act of his had the President been called on to recognize officially the government of the State of Louisiana, though he had removed the troops, and had left the people of the State to govern themselves under Governor Nicholls. But in the well known case of the State of Rhode Island, which is the most generally quoted in point of law as a parallel case, it was decided during the Dorr rebellion that the act of the Senate and House of Representatives in admitting members to their bodies was the means whereby it was decided what was the existing and legal government of a State, and this, too, controlled the Executive. Now it will be seen, said he, that the Senate of the United States admitted Kellogg, and thereby recognized the Kellogg Legislature, while the Nicholls government had been allowed passively to remain in force, though there was no official act of the Executive recognizing it. While he did not advance any theory on this head, there was, he said, fruitful food for reflection in it in determining whither the present state of affairs might tend.

JURISDICTION AND APPEAL.

The question of jurisdiction in the trial of Anderson, and an appeal from it to the Supreme Court of the State and thence to the United States District and Supreme Court of the United States, there was some question, and he did not pretend to pass on that. But suppose Anderson was guilty of what was charged, of which there was not, however, he said, the slightest proof, it was an insignificant offence, and, in the era of good understanding and oblivion of the past, if the people of Louisiana were sincere in their assurances they would have passed over the whole thing in the interest of peace and good will, especially as the very Judge who sat on the case had allowed murderers and outlaws of the worst class to go free. Unless there was some evidence of reciprocity of feeling on the part of the Southern people they could expect nothing from the friends of the President, but these would set their faces like flint against doing anything for them in future.

A LOUISIANA MEMBER'S VIEWS.

Judge John E. Leonard, representing the Fifth Louisiana district, was formerly a judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Republican, having the certificates of both Governors Kellogg and Nicholls. In conversation this evening with a *Herald* reporter about Secretary Sherman's utterance of yesterday, Judge Leonard said that the conviction of Anderson did not surprise him, nor would the conviction of Wells. As for Kenner and Cassanave, they would probably not be tried. In the language of the eminent criminal of New York, "What are you going to do about it?" It would be just as reasonable, he thought, to expect the administration to interfere with the trial of Boss Tweed as it would be to expect federal interference with the criminal proceedings against the members of the Returning Board of Louisiana.

LOUISIANA A SOVEREIGN STATE.

The Pelican State, he said, is to-day a sovereign State in the Federal Union, untrammelled in all her rights. Governor Nicholls is the Governor recognized by President Hayes, and is, therefore, the lawful representative of the State of Louisiana before the country. The emancipation of the State from Federal interference has not only freed her from the presence of the army but has also restored her to local self-government. Therefore she is competent to try her citizens for alleged violations of her laws, to convict them by force of her laws and to imprison them as her laws direct.

William Welsh, brother of the American Minister to the Court of St. James, fell dead in Philadelphia of heart disease, yesterday afternoon, at Will's Hospital, at which place he was visiting at the time. He was President of Girard College, and identified with many benevolent institutions. He had also served as Indian Commissioner, and his name is familiar in connection with the Indian controversy while it was carried on under the administration of President Grant.

KELLOGG'S CONFESSION

How Money was Raised to Put Hayes in the White House.

John Sherman Squealing at the Returning Board Trials.

A Frantic Appeal on Behalf of the Historic Quartette of Knaves.

[New York Sun.]

WASHINGTON, February 9.—An interesting incident occurred yesterday in one of the Senate cloak-rooms. As half a dozen Republican Senators were sitting there smoking and chatting Senator Wm. Pitt Kellogg entered. His Republican colleagues immediately began to guy him about the conviction of Tom Anderson, and wanted to know about his seat in the Senate, when one member of the Returning Board that counted in the Legislature that elected him was in jail, convicted of forging and altering returns, and the others were about to follow. Kellogg did not appear to be in a mood for jesting, and retorted "How about Hayes title? It's a curious coincident," he continued, "that I should, on the very day that Anderson was convicted, be called upon to pay to a Chicago bank $20,000, the money that made Hayes President of the United States." And then Kellogg went on to tell how it happened. The visiting statesmen were in New Orleans, and the Returning Board were ready to do the job required of them, but in addition to it was necessary to have witnesses to get up evidence about intimidation. Clerks had to be employed, and the affidavit mill had to be set going in the Custom House; but there was no money to do it with. There was talk about passing around the hat to visiting statesmen, but those gentlemen were there to witness the count and give encouragement, not cash. The money must be raised outside of New Orleans. They could not go to the banks there for it, and it had to be had right away. Charley Farwell of Chicago, was there. He was a director of the Union National Bank of that city, and he sent for the money, Kellogg giving his note for the amount ($20,000), and Farwell endorsing the same. It was payable on demand. Farwell had no trouble to arrange it satisfactorily as long as Mr. Coolbaugh, president of the bank, was living; but when Mr. Coolbaugh died his estate, of course, had to be settled up, and payment of this note for $20,000 was demanded. Kellogg said he had just had to sell some bonds at a sacrifice to raise $5,000, which he had sent to the bank, telling the officers that they must be satisfied with that amount for the present; if not, to let the note be protested. He could not do any better at this time.

This was Kellogg's story. He did not tell that it was arranged that the National Committee was to make good the $20,000, but that after Hayes came in and went back on Zach Chandler that worthy refused to do anything more. Chandler said he was out about $75,000, and he was not going to invest another cent. "The damned fraud in the White House" had got $10,000 out of him to save Ohio in October, and he was damned sorry he had ever been such a fool as to throw away good money in that way.

JOHN SHERMAN MAKES A STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—Secretary Sherman being asked if it was true that he and Congressmen Matthews, Garfield, Hale and White had sent a dispatch to Anderson? He said it was true, and as that fact had been made public, he would furnish a copy of the dispatch, and they meant all they said. Mr. Sherman then stated he regarded the arrest, trial and conviction of Anderson as a great outrage under the color of form of law. Anderson was not indicted. The Grand Jury had refused to indict him. The proceedings against him is called an "information," and is expressly prohibited in cases of felony by the Constitution of the United States, and also by those of most of the States, but is provided for by the law of Louisiana. The information was signed and filed by a man who was an officer of the White League, and identified with all the numerous crimes of that organization. The Judge who tried the case is a public defaulter for over six hundred thousand dollars. When Anderson was arrested, he was

ACTING COLLECTOR OF NEW ORLEANS,

and the arrest was made while he was in the discharge of his duty at the Custom House, which stands, as Sherman thinks, under the sole jurisdiction of the United States by cession from Louisiana. He was hurried to prison, required to give excessive bail, and failing to do so, was kept in custody, denied all postponement, forced to trial; convicted, and is now held for sentence without the benefit of bail. The jury was picked to convict. The panel had been selected almost exclusively of one political party and one race. Their examination as called, showed the deepest and strongest prejudice against the defendant, and in any tribunal he (Sherman) knew nearly every one would have been rejected on his oath, and yet though challenged, they were sworn in. With such a jury I am prepared to believe the story telegraphed this morning, that the two colored jurors were tricked into agreeing to this verdict by an empty appeal to the mercy of the court.

The cause of this excitement against Anderson and his associates is that in the performance of his public duty, in plain pursuance of law and upon ample testimony, they eliminated from the election returns in Louisiana the results of violence and intimidation. Though this was not alleged in the "information," yet everybody knew this was the gravest of their offense, and without it no man on this jury would have convicted Anderson. It is this that excited the populace, heated with passion, to the

HIGHEST STATE OF RESENTMENT.

The pretense set up for the prosecution was that Anderson had participated in the forgery or alteration of the Vernon parish returns, but there was not one particle of evidence to convict him with this act. The whole matter had been thoroughly examined here by the committees of Congress, and all records and returns had been spread before them, and even Littlefield, who made the alteration, had exculpated Anderson from a knowledge of it. The truth is, the Vernon returns were opened by the Returning Board before hosts of witnesses, on the ninth day of the examination, and were printed precisely as they were in the daily papers, and in both houses of Congress, and the subsequent alteration by Littlefield of one copy of these returns was done either as a put up job by him or in the interest of local candidates, having no effect upon the general result, and there does not appear to be a single scrap of testimony showing that Anderson participated in it in the slightest degree.

There was no motive for such alteration by Anderson. The true return being printed in so many forms, it was absurd to think he would alter it. And yet, upon this false pretext, he was convicted. I still hope this conviction will not be carried into execution, but if it is, as a matter of course the deepest feeling of resentment and hostility will exist in the minds of the great mass of our people, who believe that these returning officers did but their simple duty. Nothing has been done pending the trial to interfere in any way with the course of judicial proceedings, but if Anderson is imprisoned under this sentence, it will be a mockery of public justice, and will bring into contempt all efforts at peace and conciliation. It is an unlooked for and terrible commentary upon the efforts of the President to quiet turbulence and violence in Louisiana politics, and seems to me an act of folly and madness.

SHERMAN & CO.'S DISPATCH.

Following is the dispatch referred to:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—*To Gen Thos C. Anderson, New Orleans, La.:* The undersigned feel it due to you under present circumstances to assure you of our unhesitating belief that in the matter wherein you are charged you are altogether guiltless of any offence against the law; that you are falsely accused and maliciously prosecuted; that the proceedings against you, though in the form of law, is without the substance of justice; that we hereby tender our earnest sympathies and express our hope that a sense of justice, and love of peace of people of Louisiana will protect you, and not permit the best interests of the whole country to be disturbed by a revival of sectional animosities. In any event, we are confident that the American people will redress any injustice of which you may be made the victim

[Signed.] JOHN SHERMAN,
STANLEY MATTHEWS,
J. A. GARFIELD,
EUGENE HALE,
HARRY WHITE.

WHO IS JUDGE WHITTAKER?

WASHINGTON, February 11.—A citizen of Washington just from New Orleans says that Judge Whittaker, who is presiding at the trial of the Returning Board, is a gallant Federal officer, who served four years in the Union army, lost a leg in defense of the Union, and is now ready to die in the last ditch in upholding the Constitution and its principles of self-government, which is the right of the people to have their votes counted honestly.

THE TRIAL OF WELLS.

The trial of Wells will afford the Attorney General the opportunity to bring out a mass of testimony that he did not care to disclose in Anderson's trial. The Grant parish case and Desoto parish will be developed on the trial of Wells, and the most flagrant crimes will be proven by unimpeachable witnesses, as well as by the most conclusive documentary evidence. Justice has travelled with a leaden heel, but she is now striking with an iron hand. The mills of the gods grind slow but wondrously fine.

"CAN HAYES STAY IN THE WHITE HOUSE?"

The conviction of Anderson has put into almost every man's mouth the question, "Can Hayes stay in the White House when the men who put him there are in the penitentiary for making him President?" Even Cabinet officers are asking themselves this question. I know that one member of the Cabinet does not hesitate in private to put such questions to some of his Republican friends. He says Hayes can't afford to have the members of the Returning Board go to the penitentiary. It puts a blur on his title. The masses don't split hairs or understand the niceties of legal points. "If Anderson and Wells," says he, "go to the penitentiary, people will ask what crime have they committed? Making Hayes President, will be the answer. I tell you this sort of thing will tell on the public mind, and in a little while nobody will respect him or anybody connected with him." This member of the Cabinet, it must be remembered, comes from a State where the Republicans feel interested on this subject. He is ambitious of further political honors, and he begins to feel that he can't be connected with the Administration much longer if there is not a radical change.

REASONS ASSIGNED FOR A NEW TRIAL FOR ANDERSON.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11.—In addition to exceptions already on file the Attorney General is ordered to show on Wednesday why a new trial should not be granted Anderson on the ground, first, that James Prince, one of the jurors who rendered the verdict in this case notwithstanding the fact that he stated under oath in his *voir dire* examination that he was over the age of twenty-one years, was and is in fact a minor under age of twenty-one and as such wholly incompetent and debarred by law from acting in the capacity of a juror and, second, that Thos. C. Anderson was tried by eleven jurors and not in the mode provided for in the Constitution. Third, that notwithstanding the fact that Jeremiah Lincoln, a juror herein, had sworn on his *voir dire* examination that he was a competent juror and had formed or expressed no opinion calculated to affect an honest verdict, yet it is susceptible of proof, and such is the fact, that a few days before the day of trial he openly stated that Anderson was guilty; that he had no doubt of the fact and that said Anderson should be hanged for it, or words to that effect.

MR. HAYES ON ANDERSON'S CONVICTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—The President has written a letter to Attorney General Devens on the subject of General Anderson's conviction in New Orleans. It is reported that while temperate in tone, regret is expressed that such proceedings should have taken place, as apart from all other considerations they tend to disturb conciliation which it was hoped would be satisfactory to all parties in Louisiana. There is, however, no opportunity to-night to learn with certainty the exact tenor of the letter. Though the President read it to Attorney General Devens to-day, the Attorney General has not yet been placed in possession of it. For this reason he does not think it would be courteous to the President to communicate even the substance of its contents.

[N. Y. Sun.]

WASHINGTON, February 11.—There were some inaccuracies in my despatch on Saturday night about Kellogg's confession as to the use of money to secure the return of the Hayes electors from Louisiana. I was mistaken in saying that the money was originally raised in Chicago on a note drawn by Kellogg and endorsed by Chas. B. Farwell. The money ($20,000) was raised in New Orleans. It was needed when it was discovered on Nov. 30 that, although by the polls and parishes rejected up to that time all the Republican State officers and a majority of the Republican candidates for the Legislature had been counted in, three of the Hayes electors were still out, and that it would require from 700 to 900 Democratic votes to be thrown out to bring them in. It was necessary to get up some additional protests and so-called evidence to give the Returning Board a colorable pretext to throw out part of the votes returned from the parishes of Caldwell, Calahoula, Iberia, Livingston, Nachitoches, Richland, and Tangipahoa, to give the three Hayes' electors majorities over their Democratic competitors. To pay for this villainy, $20,000 had to be raised immediately. It was borrowed in New Orleans, and two of the visiting statesmen became sureties for it. One of the two was C. B. Farwell of Chicago. Subsequently, to repay the $20,000 borrowed in New Orleans, the money was obtained from the Union National Bank of Chicago, of which Mr. Coolbaugh was President. Mr. Coolbaugh was a Democrat, and at the time the money was obtained he did not know that it was to make good money borrowed in New Orleans, with which perjured testimony was bought by the visiting statesmen. It was purely a business transaction on his part. The present officers of the bank tell the exact truth when they say: "The bank never loaned any such sum, nor any sum, big or little, to Kellogg or any member of the visiting statesmen at that time. Kellogg never signed or endorsed a note to them as Governor of Louisiana. Mr. Kellogg borrowed $20,000 of them about eight months after the Returning Board affairs, for which he gave good security. The note is now nearly all paid, only about $8,000 remaining, which, however, is two months overdue. A few weeks since the President of the bank wrote to Senator Kellogg requesting its immediate payment. Yesterday a despatch was received from him, saying that they might draw on him for $6,000, and the story probably originated out of his preparations to meet said draft. It was purely a business transaction, for collaterals were given to secure its payment." Kellogg, of course, did not sign or endorse a note to them as Governor of Louisiana. He did, however, borrow $20,000 to make good the loan in New Orleans, and the good security he gave was furnished by two, if not more, of the visiting statesmen.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

An Acrimonious Debate in the House,

On the Bargain and Sale of the Presidency.

Criminations and Re-criminations Freely Made.

A Congressman Denies An Agreement Was Made Not to Prosecute Returning Board Members.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—Mr. MATTHEWS presented a petition of State banks, and Mr. Pratt that of the bankers composing the Cincinnati Clearing House Association, urging the repeal of that portion of the National Bank act which imposes a tax of one half of one per cent on deposits. Referred.

A large number of petitions from all parts of the country, in favor of the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting States from disfranchising persons on account of sex, were presented and referred.

In presenting a petition of this character, Mr. Cockerell said he had been handed a petition purporting to come from the people of Missouri. He saw by the names that many of them were citizens of that State. Among the signers were a large number of women, and in the list appeared the name of George Francis Train. He protested that Mistress George Francis Train was not a citizen of Missouri. (Laughter.)

Mr. CONKLING said he held in his hand a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce remonstrating against the remonetization of the silver dollar. The rules of the Senate did not permit him to have read at length the memorial, as they would permit to have read joint resolutions of the State Legislatures. He regretted that, for although he was not sure that the memorial contained anything new on this question, as it would be hard to say anything new in regard to it now, yet the argument contained in the memorial was so clear he could not doubt it would have its effect.

Mr. WINDOM—It can be read by unanimous consent.

No objection being made, the memorial was read by the Chief Clerk and laid on the table.

The discussion on the silver question was resumed, and Mr. Davis argued in favor of paying bonds in both gold and silver, and was followed by Mr. Saulsbury in support of the bill.

Mr. McDONALD took the floor, with the understanding that he would proceed with his remarks to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COX, chairman of the Committee on Library, made a report in connection with the presentation of the painting tendered Congress by Mrs. Thompson. It provides that the Senate and House shall meet in the hall of the House at two o'clock on Tuesday to listen to remarks by Messrs. Garfield and Stephens, and the donor of the gift and the artist be granted the privilege of the floor during the occasion. The report was adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Blackburn in the chair) upon the military academy appropriation bill, the pending amendment being to strike out the section which allows the detail of the first lieutenants acting as instructors at the institution. After debate the amendment was defeated.

Mr. AIKEN moved to amend so as to reduce the pay of cadets from $543 to $300, which was the action of the Appropriation Committee in several of its appropriations. In conclusion, he said that West Point was an incubus on the people of the country. If the people knew for what the $25,000 were appropriated, in less than thirty days the House would be flooded with demands to put West Point under the hammer or give it to New York, and he was bold enough to say he would vote for either proposal.

Mr. BLACKBURN (Ky.)—No, sir, I do not think a gentleman coming from the State he (Aiken) does would be glad to give West Point to anybody else, but West Point has vindicated itself in the history of this country, and the people will never allow it to go under the hammer or be closed up. (Applause.)

Mr. HANN (excitedly)—I think it would better become the gentleman from New York to answer the arguments of the gentleman from South Carolina, rather than make *ex cathedra* appeal of the demagogue which slanders the representatives of the whole Southern people. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

Mr. DURHAM defended West Point Academy. Congress should stand by it, for it had turned out the best and bravest men that had ever been seen in this or any other country. (Applause.)

The amendment was rejected, and without further action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House joint resolution, declaring that a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits is inexpedient, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow morning. It was placed on the calendar.

Mr. THURMAN presented a resolution from the General Assembly of Ohio expressing the opinion that all bonds of the government are payable, principal and interest, in silver coin, favoring the passage of the Bland silver bill, and declaring on the part of the people of Ohio, Sherman, in opposing the remonetization of silver, did not represent the views of the people of Ohio. The resolutions were read and laid on the table.

The silver bill now being before the Senate, he also presented a petition signed by a large number of citizens of Ohio of all political parties favoring the repeal of the specie resumption act. Referred.

WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the petitions of the Governors of Pennsylvania, Vermont and Kentucky, asking the payment of balances due to the several States on account of arming and equipping troops for the government during the late war, and moved they be referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired if the claim of the State of Ohio was the subject was included?

Mr. SPENCER replied affirmatively.

Mr. MAXEY, member of the Committee on Military Affairs, said Ohio claims was in his possession to be reported. The general order of the committee is that the claims all go back. The petitions were all referred to the Committee on Claims.

At the expiration of the morning hour considerations of the bill was resumed, and Mr. McDonald spoke in favor thereof.

Mr. MERRIMON then took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Sargent, on whose motion the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The galleries were crowded this morning, in anticipation of the ceremony of presenting Carpenter's painting of President Lincoln reading his Emancipation Proclamation to the Cabinet. The painting, covered by a national flag, was hung behind the Speaker's chair. Preparations were also made for the accommodation of Senators.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, a resolution was adopted, granting the privilege of the floor during the presentation ceremonies, to the families of members of President Lincoln's Cabinet at the time of the proclamation.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

The second section of the bill having been reached, which provides that appointments of civilians to be Second Lieutenants shall only be made when more vacancies exist than can be filled by the next graduating class at West Point.

Mr. CONGER moved to strike out the section, pending which the committee without action rose.

The exercises pertaining to the presentation of Carpenter's picture now took place. The Senate entered the chamber in a body, and the Vice President took the chair. Speeches were made by Messrs. Garfield and Stephens.

REMARKS OF MR. GARFIELD.

Mr. GARFIELD, in the course of his remarks, said, To-day we place upon our wall this votive tablet which commemorates the third great act in the history of America—the fulfillment of the promise of the declaration. Concerning the causes which led to that act, the motives which inspired it, the necessities which compelled it, and the consequence which followed and are yet to follow it, there have been, there are, and still will be, great and honest differences of opinion. Perhaps we are still too near the great events of which this act formed so conspicuous a part to understand its deep significance and to foresee its far-off consequences. The lesson of history is rarely learned by actors themselves, especially when they read it by the fierce dusky light of war or amid those deeper shadows of those sorrows which war always brings to both. But the unanimous voice of this house in favor of accepting the gift and the impressive scene we here witness bear eloquent testimony to the transcendant importance of the event portrayed on yonder canvas. Let us pause to consider the actors in that scene. In force of character, in thoroughness and breadth of culture, in experience of public affairs and in national reputation the Cabinet that sat around that council board has had no superior, perhaps no equal, in our history. Seward, the finished scholar, the consummate orator, the great leader of the Senate, had come to crown his career with these achievements which placed him in the first rank of modern diplomatists. Chase, with a culture and a fame of massive grandeur, stood as the rock and pillar of public credit, the noble embodiment of public faith. Stanton was there; a very Titan of strength, the great organizer of war. Eminent lawyers, men of business, leaders of States, and leaders of men completed the group. But the man who presided over that council, who inspired and guided its deliberations, was a character so unique that he stood alone without a model in history or a parallel among men.

Mr. GARFIELD paid an eloquent tribute to the life and services of Mr. Lincoln, his devotion to Liberty and the Union, and said: Without this painting the scene could not even now be reproduced. The room has been remodelled, its furniture is gone, and death has been sitting in that council, calling the roll of its members in quick succession. Yesterday he added another name to his fatal list, and to-day he has left upon earth but a single witness of the signing of the Proclamation of Emancipation. With reverence and patriotic love the artist accomplished his work; with patriotic love and reverent faith the donor presents it to the nation. In the spirit of both let the reunited nation receive it to cherish it forever.

MR. STEPHENS' REMARKS.

Mr. STEPHENS first referred to Mr. Lincoln and said: Every fountain of his heart was overflowing with the milk of human kindness. So much deeper (from my attachment to him) was the pang in my own breast, as well as in those of millions, at the manner of his horrible taking off. That was the climax of our woe—of our trouble, and the spring from which came afterwards unnumbered woes. As to the great historical event which this picture commemorates, and which we are here to-day to commemorate, this is a subject, perhaps, as remarked my friend from Ohio (Garfield) which the people of this day and generation are not exactly in a condition to weigh rightly and judge correctly. One thing has been remarked the emancipation was the chief object, the myth, the idol with which his whole soul was concerned was the preservation of the Union. If the emancipation of the colored race be a boon to that race, and providence has yet to determine that it depends much on themselves. If it is, I, representing the Southern States, where may claim in their behalf that freedom was never finally consummated until the Southern State sanctioned the thirteenth amendment which they did, every one of them and by their own constituencies.

I do not speak now and for those of my immediate circle of acquaintances, and for the whole Southern people, that there is not one who would now sanction a change of things—resubjugate the colored man or put him in the condition he was in before. If there is one in all the South who would desire such a change, I am not aware of it. Men of the North and of the South, of the East and of the West, have said to-day, on this commemorating occasion, say, "Let us, one and all, within our sphere of duty, whether in public or in private life, see to it that we do not violate that divine trust committed to us." Down South we are doing the best we can for the colored people, hoping, earnestly that they will prove themselves for a higher civilization. The flag no longer floats over provinces but over States, no longer over subjects but over citizens, white and black. I cannot we look hopefully to the future? Let harmony and peace prevail. Let sectional strife be done away with, and then there is a higher and a grander future for us. But if the embers of the last most lamentable war are not all and little additional fuel to flame them again; if the conflict of classes, the conflict of labor and capital, the conflict of race, that profound ethnological question, which we have all got to meet, and difficult one to be ever settled to the consideration of statesmen or philanthropists, shall break out, and the dangerous elements be again aroused, I greatly fear that recent troubles and disasters through which we have just passed, will prove to be but the shadow, the penumbra of a deeper and more dreadful eclipse, which will come upon this continent blighting and blasting the brightest and best hopes of mankind. Should that be so, then let us utter hard may it fling:

"The star of hope shone brightest in the West,
The star of liberty the last, the best;
It too has set upon her darkened shore,
And life, hope and freedom light up earth no more."

The Vice President then announced the object for which the two Houses had convened having been accomplished, the Senate would retire to its own chamber. The Senate thereupon retired, and the ceremony closed.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Silver bill and speeches were made by Messrs. Morrill, Withers, Sargent, Dawes and Maxey. It was decided that a vote should be taken on the bill on Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. RICE (Ohio), Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill granting pensions on account of wounds, etc., contracted in the service of the United States since March 4, 1861, for the payment of arrears of pensions, and for the restoration to the rolls of the names of invalid pensioners stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty. Referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for this day two weeks.

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The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the Military Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being to strike out the section prohibiting the appointment of civilians to the rank of Second Lieutenant when no more vacancies occur than can be filled by the next graduating class of the Academy.

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Mr. CHALMERS said he had hoped the war was over, and believed this was a day of reconciliation. He believed the government could afford to do justice to its citizens on both sides in the firm conviction that both sides were welded together in the strong bond of union. The gentleman on his side had come back to the House bearing in their hearts no malice, no feeling of ill will to the gallant gentlemen whom they had met on the field of battle. He saw those gallant men here, and around him, and he who would have fought on the Southern side were not jealous of the wreaths of fame which were worn by those gentlemen who had fought on the other side. He contrasted the honor done to men who had been killed on the other side, but he did not believe about that. The gentlemen on his side did not have the slightest feeling of disloyalty toward the Union.

Mr. ATKINS amid contemptuous laughter on the Democratic side, stated at some length that the real motive the Democrats had in cutting down the army was in order that when it got the appointing power the army might be filled with old officers who had left the army for reasons for their own.

MR. HEWITT DENIES HE SLANDERED THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

Mr. HEWITT (New York), sent to the clerk's desk and had read remarks he had made last Monday in regard to the selling of West Point and the charge which had been made against him by Mr. House (Tennessee), that he had slandered the people of the South. He had felt deeply grieved at the language of that gentleman. He had arisen at the moment and attempted to get the floor to correct the misapprehension under which the gentleman from Tennessee was evidently laboring. If there was anything in the language he had used which could be construed into a slandering of representatives of the Southern States he would take it back, but insisted his motives were to defend representatives of the South from the slander which had been uttered against their good name by the gentleman from South Carolina (Aiken) when he declared that West Point was an incubus on the country.

Mr. HOUSE replied to Hewitt if that gentleman intended no reflection on Southern representatives, he (House) was glad to hear it. The remark which he had made had been based on his understanding of the gentleman's remarks. If he had misunderstood it, then justice impelled him to say he would not have made the reply he had made. He had understood it, however, as a reflection on every Southern member as the statement that the remark of the gentleman from South Carolina (Aiken) had been inspired by Southern hostility to West Point, because through the skill or prowess of West Point officers South Carolina and other Southern States had been whipped back into the Union. He thought Southern representatives should be permitted to discuss questions of public policy without having the fact that they had participated in the rebellion flung offensively in their faces. They had fought like men and since surrender behaved like men. He did not deny his love for his section and for its people. The man who did not love the spot where his mother rocked his cradle was unworthy of any country. (Applause).

Messrs. Hewitt (N. Y.) and Aiken addressed the chair in the midst of confusion and excitement.

Mr. FORD suggested that public business should be proceeded with.

Mr. TOWNSEND (N. Y.) excitedly—A Southern man (House) has had time given him. Why not give a Northern man (Hewitt) time. (Laughter and applause).

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Mr. CONGER made a persistent effort to put a question to Hewitt but his effort met with the shouts of "Order, order" from the Democratic side of the House and after some time Aiken obtained the floor and spoke as follows:

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"The star of hope shone brightest in the West,
The star of liberty the last, the best;
It too has set upon her darkened shore,
And life, hope and freedom light up earth no more."

The Vice President then announced the object for which the two Houses had convened having been accomplished, the Senate would retire to its own chamber. The Senate thereupon retired, and the ceremony closed.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Silver bill and speeches were made by Messrs. Morrill, Withers, Sargent, Dawes and Maxey. It was decided that a vote should be taken on the bill on Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. RICE (Ohio), Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill granting pensions on account of wounds, etc., contracted in the service of the United States since March 4, 1861, for the payment of arrears of pensions, and for the restoration to the rolls of the names of invalid pensioners stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty. Referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for this day two weeks.

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RECORD OF CRIME.

An Attempted Wife Murder and Suicide.

A Fatal Quarrel Between ex-River Men.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9.—A difficulty occurred between Captain James Trousdale and Coptain J. M. May, formerly river men. The latter received two shots; one went in the left side of the chest, coming out on the right side between the fourth and fifth ribs; the other entered the left side of the abdomen, and, passing through the back, is still in the body. The doctor gave an opinion that the wounds were fatal. Trousdale was arrested.

THE LATE BURGLARY AND PROBABLE MURDER IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, February 9.—Mr. Adolph Amson, the merchant who was shot by a burglar early yesterday morning still lies in a critical condition. His statement is that he followed the burglar down stairs, and was shot at the kitchen window, the burglar having escaped to the yard. The police are now of the opinion that the whole family was chloroformed, and that Mr. Amson, waking partially from the stupor, raised himself in his bed while the burglar was plundering the room, and was shot and fell back in a swoon. None of the rest of the family awoke until late in the forenoon, and Mr. Amson was then found lying in the bed covered with blood. The shooting was heard by the neighbors, but otherwise no attention was attracted, and the affair was not known until the members of the family awoke from their lethargic sleep. Mr. Amson was a wholesale notions dealer, and formerly lived in Cincinnati.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

BALTIMORE, February 9.—Chas. Baker, aged forty, keeper of a saloon on Light street, shot his wife twice this afternoon, then killed himself. The widow may recover. Jealousy is the cause.

THURMAN'S SPEECH.

An Unanswerable and Yet a Brief Speech.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Senator Thurman surprised the Senate on Wednesday by completing his argument for silver inside of an hour; but though short, his speech was the more severe and none the less able. Indeed, it was unanswerable. He began very quietly. "I shall appeal to no passion, no prejudice," he said. "I shall endeavor to speak practically on a practical subject. I shall be as plain as a pipe-steam, and I fear as dull, for I have no desire to make what is called a great speech." He then proceeded to make good his promises. Hts opening assertion was the plain, bold statement that silver and gold had been the money of the world for thousands of years. Silver, he said, was eminently adapted for use in small sums; hence it was eminently the money of the people in poor circumstances. The burden of proof he thought, rested with the advocates of demonetization, and he proposed to show that they had not proved their case. He held that it was absolutely impossible that the keeping of a contract could be dishonest or fraudulent—to assert that, since an overwhelming majority of both Houses had solemnly declared that the remonetization of the old silver dollar of 412½ grains was not dishonest or fraudulent. That question had been authoritatively settled. Then he made the good point that for years labor had been paid in greenbacks, which had no intrinsic value, and certainly were not worth one hundred cents in gold, and it was nonsense to assert that labor was to be defrauded by paying it in silver, which had an intrinsic value, and when remonetized would unquestionably approximate very nearly to gold. Furthermore, it had been found that the average limit of personal debts in this country was two years, and in two years the mints could not produce over fifty millions of silver money, which would be almost entirely paid out for customs. Then he devoted some time to the financial condition of Europe, and to the results of demonetiza on there. Speaking of the flood of silver which was anticipated, he thought the country could advantageously absorb all that would come, and said: "I have not been considered an inflationist, but I can conceive of no possible harm which can come from an enlargement of our specie basis." From Europe he drew a striking lesson. "What do we hear," he said, "from Europe? The cry of distressed labor. And whence does that cry come? Mainly from gold monometallic England and gold monometallic Germany, while the people of bimetallic France are among the happiest and most prosperous on the face of the earth." The assertion that remonetization would destroy the public credit he repelled. "The national credit destroyed!" he said. "How destroyed? By paying exactly as we contracted to pay? Why, when silver was demonetized it was worth more than gold. We seemed to elect then to pay in the cheaper metal; did that destroy the public credit?" Then he dwelt at some length on the utter impossibility of resuming specie payments on a gold basis alone, and claimed that every opponent of an irredeemable paper currency should earnestly advocate the immediate and complete remonetization of silver. A full Senate and quite a number of members of the House listened most attentively to Thurman's speech, and he was warmly congratulated at its close.

ALFONSO'S MARRIAGE.

The Scene at the Madrid Church on the Wedding Day.

The special correspondent of the London *Times* describes the following scene at the marriage of King Alfonso in the Atocha Church, Madrid:

"The band now strikes up the 'Marcha Reale,' and everybody leans forward. It is the young King who is entering with a firm and agile step. He wears the venerated and fine uniform of Captain General, the grand cordon of San Fernando and the grand gold collar of the Golden Fleece.

"It is three years since I have seen him, and he is a good deal altered; he is taller, his shoulders are broader; he looks frank and resolute, and his well formed head is not cast into the shade by the splendor of his uniform. Short, brown whiskers and a coquettish moustache give him an air of manly youth, which strikes everybody. His hair is brown, rich and glossy. On reaching his seat he turns toward the spectators with a frank and natural smile, greets one with a nod, another with the hand, addresses a few words to the Ladies of Honor placed behind him, and exhibits a joyful and happy expression which lights up his open face. One may be sure that at this moment ideas of devotion prevail in every heart. It is one of the rare moments in a king's life quite free from shadow.

"Presently the organ sounds, the King quickly turns toward the portal, and the grandees of the kingdom who have followed in his train range themselves on both sides to make room for the passage of the young Queen's procession. Princess Mercedes, rather pale, and her fine, dark eyes slightly moistened by emotion, slowly advances on the arm of the Princess of the Asturias, who takes the place of Queen Christina, who is unwell. She is dressed in white satin, the mantle being also white and richly embroidered. Her white mantilla is fastened by a diamond brooch; a light crown of diamonds is on her brow. Her figure is rather stout-set, but full of grace, her pale face contrasting with lips of charming redness. She bends before the altar, and casts down her eyes before the loving smile of the King.

"The Princess of the Asturias is dressed in white satin, with a grenadine velvet mantle. She has the serious manner of a young mother watching over her child. Behind her is the Duc de Montpentsier in Captain General's uniform, with the cordon and collar of Charles III. The Infanta, his wife, wears a gray dress, wearing like the Princess of Asturias and the three other Infantas, the grand cordon of Maria Louisa in white and velvet stripes. Behind her is the young Duc de Montpensier, a boy of ten, dressed in velvet, with a lively and rather restless eye for his age. The Comtesse de Paris, the Queen's sister, has a robe of rose-colored satin, with a train of the same color. The Comte de Paris is in the uniform of a Colonel of the French Territorial Army. Princess Ernestine, another elder sister of the Queen, is in a mauve-colored dress, with a train of the same color.

"The Patriarch of the Indies, the Cardinal Archbishop of Benarides, his white ornaments embroidered with gold, the crosier in his hand, the silver mitre on his head, who has been to meet the King at the door of the church, stands at the foot of the altar, surrounded by his clergy. The King is placed at his side. Princess Mercedes and the Princesses of the Asturias have joined them. Everybody is standing. The members of the family are arranged in the following order on the red fauteuils along the platforms: One of the first is empty; Don Francis Assisi, the three Infantas, the Duchess de Montpensier, the Duc de Montpensier, the young Duke, the Comtesse de Paris, the Comte de Paris and the Princess Ernestine.

"After them come the Grand Duke of Medina-Sidonia in the costume of a Knight of Malta, the Marchionesses of Bodmar and Molins, other great people of the kingdom, and the chamberlains and officers of the household; while the Ministers of the kingdom are seated before the diplomatic tribunes, and the Senate and Deputies fill their platform. Everybody is standing, the Patriarch reading in a clear and firm voice from a red book with gilt clasps and the royal arms the words customary at marriages of the Spanish kings."

A LEPER GOVERNOR GONE.

Death of Wm. P. Ragsdale of Molokai, Hawaii—The Leper Settlement.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Our Honolulu exchanges announce in brief the death of William P. Ragsdale, Governor of the Leper Settlement, on the island of Molokai, Sandwich Islands. The decease of so noted and remarkable a man in the prime of life deserves a more extended obituary. "Bill Ragsdale," as he was popularly known, was a Hawaiian by birth, his mother having been a native and his father an American. By profession he was a lawyer, speaking English as fluently as Hawaiian, and the most noted orator of the Hawaiian Kingdom, whites and natives included, and among the latter there are many conspicuous orators. The manner in which Ragsdale discovered that he had the leprosy, as told by himself, is most interesting, and especially from a scientific point of view. The deceased resided for a number of years on the island of Hawaii, and had an office at Hilo, capital of the island. One night he was studying up a law case in which he was deeply interested, when the chimney from his lamp fell on the table. Although the chimney was hot as fire, "Bill," in his excitement, picked it up and set it in place without experiencing the least inconvenience, such as would naturally result to a really sound person handling a red hot lamp chimney. He reflected for a moment, looked at his hand, but could not discover the least sign that it had been burned. He then took off and put on the chimney repeatedly and with same result. This experience convinced him that he was among the afflicted, and he lost no time in consulting with the authorities. An examination was made and medical authority declared that he was afflicted with leprosy. Dr. Trousseau, for years a physician at Honolulu, but now a resident of the island of Hawaii, made the principal examination. Up to this time no person on the island ever dreamed that Bill Ragsdale had the leprosy, and some doubted even after the examination if he was so afflicted. Bill, however, was personally convinced that he was so afflicted. The police did not arrest him, however, owing to his exalted position, as was common with those suspected of being lepers, so he voluntarily delivered himself up as a victim of the terrible disease. He was then sent to Molokai and installed as Governor of the Leper Settlement, which position he held for a number of years up to the time of his death last month. Soon after his isolation from the world and his friends the disease made itself more apparent, and there were none so incredulous as to believe that he was not forever afflicted with the leprosy. During his administration of affairs he was as successful as he was popular. There were and are about 800 lepers in the settlement, but by his tact and kindheartedness Ragsdale made the most extraordinary and saddest community on the face of the earth as cheerful and happy as the unfortunates could be. By his advice the government made many reforms, and the lepers recognized him as a father. One of the most peculiar and startling phases connected with this episode is the fact that Mr. Ragsdale, who was a married man with a family, took up with a young native woman on the settlement of Molokai, who fell in love with him. She was remarkably handsome, of splendid physique, and had already buried two husbands or lovers—for both terms are substantially the same with the Hawaiians free from missionary influence. Both her husbands, as we call them, died of leprosy, yet the wife, as she must be termed, was never afflicted with it. She fell in love with Ragsdale, and they continued to live in the most perfect harmony, the wife not having the least fear of being subject to the frightful affliction of her husband. She still survives him and is in perfect health, or, at least, was so not long ago. It may be here remarked that there are some seventy-five individuals on the leper settlement who are not afflicted with leprosy. These have voluntarily exiled themselves on account of the deep love and affection they have for their friends who are lepers. They mingle freely among the sorrow-stricken, eating out of the same calabash of pot, drinking out of the same cup, chatting and talking together on the same mat, and even sleeping together. Still with this promiscuous intercourse some of the healthy persons, indeed the majority of them, never catch the leprosy. In a word, they have no fear at all of it.

The Betting Mania in California.

[San Francisco Letter to Boston Journal.]

Californians have an inherent, inordinate desire for betting. It amounts almost to a mania. If they are not disposed to fight ye tiger or play poker, or bet their coin on any game of chance, they are sure to exhibit their propensity for betting in some way, and they will go their whole pile on any thing, no matter how preposterous. "I'll bet you $10 that man's name is Sneider," said one Californian to another, as a man who was an utter stranger to both passed by. "It's a go," said his companion. Inquiry was made, and the wager lost by the man who proposed it. Up in one of the mountain towns a stage-coach tipped over, and, it is related, as the passengers went tumbling down a rocky embankment into a gulch, a fellow shouted: "I'll bet the drinks for all of us that half of us get killed." The bet was taken, but the casualties were not fatal. A doctor reported that a well known citizen who was at the point of death would not live twenty minutes longer. "I'll bet $5 that he will," said one of his friends. The wager was accepted, and the stakes were scarcely put up when the report came that the man was dead. "Do you give it up?" asked the man who won. "No," was the reply; "I'll now bet you $10 that he isn't dead." The bet was taken and about that time the doctor reappeared. "Is the man dead, doctor!" the question was asked. "Yes, dead as Julius Cæsar." "Then I've lost again," was the reply. "Now I'll bet $20 that he won't go into a five foot six coffin. I want to get square if I can." I could give other illustrations of this betting mania which have come under my observation fully as absurd, but these must suffice. The betting is not confined to any class or nationality. It is characteristic of all Californians, from the oldest to the youngest. It is not strange, therefore, that the professional gambling fraternity is numerous in the State. I have been at a small county hotel in an interior town, and of the fifteen who were seated at the dinner table I was told that seven of them were regular gamblers.

STILL THEY FALL.

Charge It to Buster Sherman.

Three Massachusetts Banks. A Prominent Showman, and Any Number of Business Men Yield to the Pressure.

TOLEDO, February 9.—The *Sunday Journal* will publish to-morrow a compilation of the posies picked up along relentless John Sherman's march of the nation to bankruptcy for Toledo and vicinity for the past one hundred days. It shows that sixty business houses have failed in the time, with aggregate liabilities of $450,000, made up of comparatively small dealers, on whom the stress of the times is very great, no one failure being for a greater sum than $25,000. The failures have all been since the 1st of November.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., February 9.—The Haydenville Savings Bank, of which Joel Hayden, recently failed, is President, has suspended payment on call fo depositors, requiring thirty days' notice. The announcement of Joel Hayden's failure and his connection with the bank caused a heavy run.

BOSTON, February 9.—The Dorchester Savings Bank, of Dorchester, and the Rockport Savings Bank are both enjoined from doing further business. The Dorchester bank has deposits of $440,989, which will probably be paid in time, and the same may be said of the Rockport Bank, which has deposits of $192,000. Their suspension is due to the gradual decrease of business, and the decline in the value of real estate.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Montgomery Queen, proprietor of the California Circus and Menagerie, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities amount to $166,000, and the nominal assets are $31,223. A large number of the creditors are performers.

WARREN, O., February 9.—Elder N. Bartlett, of Niles, a reverend disciple of Garfield, Sherman & Co., has assigned to Julius N. Cowdery, Esq. As usual, assets are small and liabilities large.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 9.—Samuel N. Milligan, of Terre Haute, filed a bankruptcy petition to day; and the creditors of the Union Cabinet Company, of South Bend, took steps to wind up its affairs. The last named is a material failure, but the liabilities are not stated.

CLEVELAND, February 9.—Hull Bros., wholesale tobacco dealers, assigned to-day. Liabilities are estimated at over $40,000.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—A deed of assignment, executed by the Catholic Institute for the benefit of its creditors, was filed in the Probate Court yesterday. The principal real estate owned by the "Institute" is a building on the northwest corner of Vine and Longworth, formerly Mozart Hall. The assignees bond is two hundred thousand dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.—The creditors of C. J. Fell & Bro. met to-day, and appointed a committee to investigate the accounts of the firm. The liabilities foot up $173,112. The creditors expressed considerable surprise to hear that Wm. M. Clark, one of the creditors in the sum of one hundred dollars, had sued out a warrant for C. J. Fell and Joseph E. Taylor, members of the firm, charging them with conspiracy to cheat and defraud, and obtaining goods under false pretenses. After the meeting, Fell and Taylor were arraigned before a magistrate, and held to bail for future hearing.

Hayes at Church.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The Rev. Dr. John Hall recently had the Fradulent President for a hearer, and was "cheered" to see him behave in a decorous way. A good many years ago a president of the United States who had no taint of fraud either in his title or his nature, entered a meeting-house after the sermon had begun. The minister was not a doctor of divinity, but a plain, old-fashioned Methodist preacher. He was holding forth on the terrors of hell—that was rather a favorite topic with Methodist preachers in those days—when a minister sitting behind him in the pulpit suddenly twiched his coat tail!" "Brother, Gen. Jackson has just come in!" "Gen. Jackson!" shouted the preacher, "Who is Gen Jackson? If he doesn't repent and get religion, God will send Gen. Jackson to hell as quick as he would a Guinea nigger." Old Hickory stayed after meeting to shake hands with him, and they were warm friends through life.

Neglected Coughs and Colds

frequently produce serious results. C. F. Galton's Cough Balsam is an unfailing remedy. dec18:xl&W3m.

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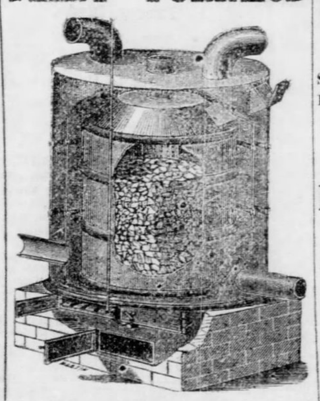

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Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use, sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young, married or single. All communications confidential. Address

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THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice literary matter, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, which every farmer is interested.

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For the successful treatment of the Respiratory, Nervous, and Digestive Systems, Nasal Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis and CONSUMPTION, by the AERIAN SYSTEM. A new and successful method of treatment by INHALATION. Improvement is apparent from the first week of treatment. Curable diseases of the Heart treated successfully.

Correspondents answered when stamp is enclosed. Patients received daily from 9 to 12 M. and 1 to 4 P. M. no24:1yr W

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Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

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After reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

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Is a Cure for Every Pain. It was the First an is the Only Pain Remedy.

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other organs or glands, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease, may suffer.

FROM THE HONORABLE THURLOW WEED

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies, After using them for several years.

NEW YORK, January 4 1877.

DEAR SIR:—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but, after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours, (Signed) THURLOW WEED.

Dr. RADWAY.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, MUMPS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, DIFFICULT BREATHING, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysintery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers, (aided by Radway's Pills,) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and Pure, Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

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SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most ASTONISHING CURES so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine and other fluids and juices of the system, THE VIGOR OF LIFE, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots,

POPE PIUS IX. DEAD.

His Last Words: "Guard the Church I Love So Well and Sacredly."

Sketch of His Life and Labors in the Church.

A Conclave of Cardinals Commenced.

Extensive Arrangements Making for the Funeral.

Cardinals On Their Way to Rome to Attend the Conclave.

THE POPE DIES AT THREE O'CLOCK YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

ROME, February 7.—The condition of the Pope changed seriously for the worse during the night, and His Holiness has already received the last sacraments.

The Pope died at three o'clock this afternoon.

CARDINALS ON THEIR WAY TO ROME

ROME, February 8.—Three Cardinals are now here and ten more sent notice by telegraph of their intention to come. The public lying in state of the Pope's remains is anticipated. Ultramontane candidates for the papacy are Cardinals Luigi, Bilio and Antonio Panebianco. Liberal candidates are Cardinals Innocente, Ferrieri and Camella di Pietro.

The Cardinals have already been informed of the meeting of the Conclave. The French Cardinals are expected to arrive tomorrow and the Austrian and Spanish Cardinals on Sunday and Monday. The Cardinal Vicar's announcement of the Pope says his funeral will be celebrated at St. Peter's Cathedral, and orders prayers for the deceased.

WHO WILL GOVERN THE CHURCH?

The congregation of Cardinals to-day heard the late Pope's last wishes relative to the conclave and his funeral. Cardinals Bilio, Pecci and Di Pietro will govern the church pending the election of a pontiff. All the church bells in Rome are tolling.

POPE'S FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral services will be held in all the churches, but the requiem in St. Peter's is expected to be very imposing. The remains are to be temporarily deposited in the Choir Chapel of St. Peter's and finally will be placed in the Crypt. The Conclave will decide whether the funeral will be public or private.

THE POPE'S LAST ACT

was to provide for the continuance of his servants' salaries and pensions of their widows.

As soon as the Pope died, Ambassadors to the Vatican asked the Camerlengo to follow the ancient usage regarding the funeral and election of a successor. Cardinal Pecci replied such was the intention of the majority of the Sacred College.

Prince Amadeus has arrived here to assume his place at the head of the army corps of Rome, of which he is commander.

Cardinal Simeoni ceased to exercise the functions of Secretary of State. The conduct of affairs devolves upon Monsignor Lasagni, Secretary of the Sacred College of Cardinals.

The official gazette of the Italian Government pays a tribute of eulogy to Pius IX., and promulgates orders for the suspension of all public amusements while the remains are lying in State.

STATEMENT OF PHYSICIANS.

The official declaration of the physicians who attended the Pope during his last illness, is published. It states that the immediate cause of death was paralysis of the lungs.

The Italian prefects and military authorities have been ordered to pay the late Pope sovereign honors, but to await an ecclesiastical invitation before attending the funerals.

The *Italie* says the congregation of Cardinals, decided by only a majority of three to hold the conclave in Rome. It will wait the arrival of the foreign Cardinals before taking any final resolution. All the Cardinals who are in Rome, except Monsignors Amat and Panebiane, who are unwell, attended the preliminary congregation in the hall of the Consistory to-day. They decided the Pope should lie in state three days in Sixtine Chapel and three days in the Basilica of St. Peter. The ceremonies will last altogether nine days, after which the Conclave will meet. The Italian Court and Ministry ratified Cardinal Vicar that they will attend the funeral if proper places are allotted them.

At Naples, the Bourse, theatres and a majority of shops are closed.

In Spain churches will be draped in black for ten days.

LONDON, February 8.—The Portugese Government, which enjoys a right of veto in the Papal election, is endeavoring, in accord with other Catholic Powers to obtain the election of a Pope who will put an end to the conflict between Church and State.

FRIDAY'S MEETING OF THE CARDINALS.

ROME, February 9.—Newspapers narrate circumstantially a stormy and acrimonious scene at Friday's congregation of Cardinals, Cardinal Manning, at the head of the Extremists, wishing the Conclave to meet at Malta. Even words of schism were uttered. Later accounts concur that the minority against holding the Conclave at Rome is insignificant.

The *Reforma* says: "The Roman and German Cardinals wish to elect a Pope of advanced age, but Italians are not intimately connected with the events of the late reign. The Italian Government has telegraphed foreign governments pledging security to the Conclave. Contrary to previous arrangements, the Pope's body was removed to-night to Sistine Church, and thence through a covered passage to St. Peter's, where he will lie in State on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The alteration implies hastening of the Conclave.

THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD LYING IN STATE.

ROME, February 10.—To-morrow, on the arrival of the foreign Cardinals, the Sacred College will permanently constitute itself in a congregation. A bull left by Pius IX authorizes the Cardinals to deviate from established procedure, but does not prescribe any special new rules. The public were admitted to St. Peter's to view the remains of the Pope at 6:30 this morning. The crowd was tremendous, and many women fainted. A company of soldiers had to enter the church to regulate the passage of the crowd. The body, arrayed in pontifical robes, lies on a crimson bed, at each corner of which stands a member of the Noble Guard with a drawn sword. The bed is surrounded by twelve large candelbrai, so placed that the feet of the deceased are outside the altar rails, in order that the faithful may kiss them. The face is calm and unchanged by death. The *Riforma* states the conclave will last a long time. At one of the next congregations the Cardinals will consider the question of permitting absent Cardinals to telegraph their votes. The *Riforma* also states that Monsignor Lasagni, Acting Papal Secretary of State, has sent a note to Nuncias, protesting against any power exercising a veto, and stating that perfect tranquility and independence are assured to the conclave in Rome. The Italian government has ordered eight additional battalions to Rome.

LONDON, February 9.—A special from Rome says that Prince Bismarck has instructed the German Ambassador that Germany refrains from all interference till the new Pope is elected, after which she may take action. A Berlin dispatch says if a Moderate Pope is elected, Germany is expected to make overtures for an understanding.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY'S DEPARTURE FOR ROME.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Cardinal McCloskey, in accordance with the invitation he received from Rome on Thursday night, sailed yesterday for the Eternal City to participate in the election of a successor to Pius IX. In compliance with the wishes of the Cardinal the occasion was marked by no demonstration or formal farewell on the part of his friends. Friday he spent in consultation with Vicar-General Quinn and Chancellor Preston, who together will have the government of the arch-diocese during his absence. After a few hours' sleep the Cardinal rose, and after receiving a few friends who had heard of his intended departure and came to wish him farewell he entered a carriage with his private secretary, Father Farley, and Vicar-General Quinn, and was driven to the Inman steamship wharf, at pier 45 North river, where he arrived at nine o'clock.

A Sketch of the Life of Pope Pius IX.

THE YOUTH OF PIUS IX.

The Christian name of Pio Nono is Giovanni Marie. He was born in Sinigaglia, Italy, on the 13th of May, 1792, and he is, consequently, now over eighty-five years of age. His father was the Count Mastai-Ferretti, and his mother the Countess Catharine Salazzi. At the age of eleven—being intended for the Church—young Mastai was placed in the college of a religious body at Volterra, where he soon distinguished himself in his studies. At the age of seventeen, in October, 1809, the young student removed to Rome, where he resided with his uncle, a canon in the Vatican Basilica, but both uncle and nephew were soon compelled to fly from the Eternal City in consequence of the seizure of the Roman States by Napoleon. In 1812, being then twenty, by reason of his distinguished birth, young Count Mastai was required to join the Guard of Honor in Milan, but obtained exemption owing to the delicacy of his health, having suffered for four years from occasional epileptic fits. He remained in his native city, whither he went after leaving Rome, until the return of Pius the Seventh to his States, and to whom he was presented on his passage through Sinigaglia. He returned to Rome in 1814, where he attended the Ecclesiastical Academy, but only as a layman, as the continuance of his disease was a preventive to his aspiring to sacred orders. Still he did not despair, but hoped that the obstacle would in time be removed, and he soon reassumed his ecclesiastical garb and commenced a course of theological studies, under the celebrated Professor Joseph Graziosi. In the course of time his epileptic attacks became less violent, so as to permit his being admitted to minor orders.

FIRST ECCLESIASTICAL LABORS.

His first services in the Church were in connection with a mission to his native province, in which he was invited to join in an endeavor to awaken a spirit of religion among the people, and in which he engaged with singular zeal, and with gratifying results. Returning to Rome in improved health, he obtained a dispensation, and was promoted to subdeacon, to which office he was ordained December 18, 1818, and afterwards to that of deacon. Aspiring to the priesthood, he eventually solicited a further dispensation, which was granted on the condition that he should be assisted by another clergyman when offering the Holy Sacrifice. He, however, in time, determined, if possible, to obtain the removal of this restriction, for which purpose he asked for, and obtained, a special audience of the Pope, who had always looked kindly upon him. In this audience he was granted the favor he desired, the Holy Father telling him that he believed he would be no longer afflicted with his disease, and from that time he has had no return of the malady. He celebrated Mass for the first time on Easter, 1819, in the Church of St. Anne del Folignami, which adjoined an orphanage where he had devoted himself to the care and maintenance of one hundred poor orphans, who were being trained to various trades, and to whom he personally gave religious instruction.

BECOMES A MISSIONARY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A mission to Chili being decided upon in 1823, Mastai was invited to join it, and accepted the duty in opposition to the wishes of his mother, who interceded to prevent his departure; but the Pope assured her that he would return home safely. Upon the breaking out of the revolution in Chili he returned home, reaching Rome in December, 1825, after an absence of two years and a half. He was at once appointed by Leo XII., who had ascended the Papal throne shortly after his departure to the presidency of the Ospizio of San Michele, the laborjous duties of which he faithfully discharged.

BECOMES A PRELATE.

After fulfilling these duties for twenty months, Leo XII. designated him to the Archiepiscopal See of Spoleto, the Pontiff's native diocese, where he founded an orphanage for the maintenance and instruction of poor children intended for industrial life.

ELEVATED TO THE DIGNITY OF CARDINAL.

In December, 1832, Gregory XVI., who was then the Pontiff, translated Mastai from the Archiepiscopal See of Spoleto to the Episcopal See of Imola, vacant by the resignation of Cardinal Justinian; and while in this diocese he was decorated with the purple, being reserved *in petto* in the Consistory of December 23, 1839, and was proclaimed Cardinal December 14, 1840.

THE PAPAL THRONE BECOMES VACANT.

The intelligence of the death of Pope Gregory XVI., which took place on June 1, 1846, was received by Cardinal Mastai a few days later, while engaged with a number of his clergy in a spiritual retreat, where they were accustomed to assemble for ten days for seclusion and prayer, and he at once hastened to Rome, at which city he arrived on the 12th.

ELECTION OF PIUS THE NINTH.

On June 14th the Cardinals assembled to elect a new Pontiff, with an anxious and excited crowd in the outer streets awaiting the decision. The Sacred College consumed two days in the testing of votes, the candidates for the vacant tiara being the following Cardinals: Fransoni, aged 71; Castruccio Castacano, 67; Oreole, 68; Micara, 71; Polidori, 66, and Mastai-Ferretti, 54. On the evening of the 16th the choice unanimously fell on the latter, who was by more than a dozen years the youngest of the candidates, and on the morning of the 17th Cardinal Mastai was proclaimed from the balconies of the Quirinal as the new Pope, under the title of Pius IX., and he was crowned on the 21st.

This selection was the cause of great rejoicing, among the Italian liberals, who felt inspired with the hope that the new Pontiff would inaugurate his reign with a course of liberal measures, which they imagined in the end would conduce to Italian unity, which had been their "bewitching dream" for many years.

The new Pope did not disappoint the expectations of the liberals, as he commenced his reign by the introduction of reforms of a nature more progressive than any that had been granted by previous Popes; but he soon found himself overwhelmed by the revolutionary wave which passed over Europe in 1848, from which date till the time of its total extinction a few years ago, the temporal power of the Pope was dependent for its existence on foreign bayonets.

But the Pope was now beset with difficulties in consequence of his liberal views, which induced a horde of the dissatisfied of other countries to crowd to Rome. The result was that Pius IX. found it necessary to check his reformatory measures. Shortly after this, on August 10, 1847, another cause of disquietude was the seizure by the Austrians of the city of Ferrara, under a presumed authority given by the treaty of Vienna, but evidently for the purpose of keeping watch over the Roman liberals.

THE UPRISING OF 1848.

In February, 1848, took place the French revolution which closed the reign of Louis Philippe, and shook Europe to its foundation. Pius IX. to give full satisfaction to the Roman people, formed a new Cabinet composed of ten lay, and only three ecclesiastical members. This Ministry immediately set about framing a new constitution, the extension of the National Guards, and the organization of part for active service in the field.

The Pope was next dragged into the war which was now being waged between Sardinia and Austria, being forced against his will to declare war against the latter power, and to contribute a small force to the Italian league. This was immediately followed, on May 1, by the formation of a new Cabinet, composed entirely of men of the most liberal opinions, at the head of which were Cardinal Ciacchi and Count Marchetti, who declared their firm adherence to the cause of Italy. The war was not a protracted one, soon terminating by the success of Austria and the abdication of Charles Albert in favor of his son, the present King of Italy. Throughout the summer of 1848 the revolutionary passions were violently excited in the unstaple Romans, and, although many reforms were introduced, they were not sufficiently radical for the revolutionary party. On November 15th the Minister, Count Rozzi, was murdered on his way to the Chambers, by a man named Constantadine, who stabbed him in the neck. That evening the clubs and societies met and determined to take advantage of the paralysis which the murder had caused the Papal Government. Next morning a crowd attacked the Quirinal, but were driven back by the Swiss Guard. They returned, however, reinforced, and after some firing the Pope ordered his guard to cease firing, and said to his diplomatic body that he was no longer a free agent, and must yield to necessity. On the list of ministers which the insurgents had drawn up being presented to him, he refused to sign, which, when the crowd learned, they became tumultuous, and cried out "sign, sign," till at last the Pope complied. The Pope now virtually became a prisoner in his own palace, and took no part in public affairs, though the Government was carried on in his name. This position was insupportable, and he therefore determined to seek refuge in flight; and so, on the 24th he escaped from Rome, and succeeded in reaching Gaeta, in the Neapolitan territory. Immediately afterwards the Cardinals considered it advisible to follow his example. Directly it was known the Pope had escaped, the ministry sent a deputation requesting his return, but they were not permitted to pass the frontier. The Pontiff declared that the Ministry was illegal and all its acts void, whereupon both Chambere provisionally deprived him of temporal power, and decreed the election of a "Provisional Supreme Sunta" for the purpose of carrying on the Government, its functions "to terminate upon the return of the Sovereign Pontiff, or when he shall himself appoint, according to constitutional forms, a substitute of his own selection." Pius IX. remained at Gaeta and Portici nearly

A YEAR AND A HALF AN EXILE

from his capital, and an object of sympathy as the Head of the Romish Church. The return of the Pope to Rome did not take place until nine months after its occupation by the French, which took place on July 3, 1849. He left Portici April 4, 1850, escorted by Neapolitan and French troops, and, accompanied by the King of Naples, entered his dominions on the 6th, and re-entered Rome on the 12th, amid the joyous exultations of the faithful.

Although restored to his throne, he was obliged to struggle without ceasing for the preservation of his sovereign rights and his pontifical independence against the same party of conspiracy and revolution, more or less openly countenanced and abetted by several European Cabinets. After the expulsion of the Austrians from Lombardy, Victor Emmanuel, with the connivance of the Emperor of the French, seized on a large part of the States of the Church and massacred the heroic band of Pontifical troops under Lamoriciere, at Castle Fidardo. Again, in 1867, a numerous body of Garibaldians, with the full knowledge and support of the government of Victor Emmanuel, made an attempt to seize upon Rome, which was defeated by the ability and valor of the small Pontifical army, aided by the tardy arrival of French troops sent by the Emperor under the irresistible pressure of the Catholic sentiment of France. Finally, on the 20th of September, 1870, the army of Victor Emmanuel, in overwhelming force, took violent possession of the city and State of Rome. Among the most signal and illustrious epochs of his reign we may mention the Definition of the Immaculate Conception in 1854, the Encyclical and Syllabus in 1864, and the meeting, in December, 1869, of the Ecumenical Council at the Vatican, the first general council held since that of Trent, which met upwards of three hundred years ago. The Council of the Vatican was attended by nearly nine hundred prelates, from every part of the world. One of the results of its deliberations has been the declaration of the infallibility of the *ex cathedra* teachings of the supreme head of the Church. On the 20th of October, 1871, the sittings of the Council were suspended by the Pope, on the ground that the territorial rights of the Church had been violated, and that the freedom of the Council was no longer possible.

GOLDEN JUBILEE.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Episcopal Consecration of Pius IX., which occurred on the 13th of last May, was made the occasion of great rejoicing throughout the Catholic world. Tens of thousands of pilgrims visited Rome to pay their homage and respects to their sovereign, presenting him with large sums of money and valuables. His consecration as Bishop of Spoleto took place in the Church of "St. Peter of the Chains," or "Eudoxian Basilica," founded in Rome A. D. 109, in honor and for the purpose of preserving the chains with which St Peter was bound in the Mamertine Prison. The church was richly decorated, as it had been half a century before to consecrate a Bishop and future Pontiff.

During his wonderful Pontificate, Pius IX. has shown a wisdom, a calmness, an intrepidity, and an undaunted firmness, which gave him a place among the greatest of the Pontiffs who have adorned the annals of the Church.

THE POPES.

The whole number of Popes from St. Peter to Pius IX., is 257. Of those, 81 are venerated as saints, 33 having been martyred; 104 have been Romans, and 103 natives of Italy; 15 Frenchmen, 9 Greeks, 7 Germans, 5 Asiatics, 3 Africans, 3 Spaniards, 2 Dalmatians, 1 Hebrew, 1 Thracian, 1 Dutchman, 1 Portuguese, 1 Candiot and 1 Englishman. The name most commonly borne has been John; the 23d and last was a Neapolitan, raised to the chair in 1410. Nine Pontiffs have reigned less than one month; thirty less than one year, and eleven more than twenty years. Only five have occupied the Pontifical chair 23 years. These are St. Peter, who was Supreme Pator 25 years, 2 months, 7 days; Sylvester I., 23 years, 10 months, 27 days; Adrian I., 23 years, 10 months, 14 days; Pius IX., who celebrated his 31st year in the Pontifical chair, June 16th, 1877.

HOW THE PRESENT POPE WAS ELECTED.

It was only by a mishap that Cardinal Mastai-Ferretti attained the triple crown at all. The popular candidate was Cardinal Gizzi, and the most powerful man in the College itself was Cardinal Lambruschini. Mastai-Ferretti was only one of a crowd, and in the first ballot he hardly seemed to be in the running. Lambruschini had the highest number of votes, and everything seemed to mark him out as the future Pope. But there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip even in a conclave; and the Italians have a proverb that, in these contests, the favorite never wins. He did not in this case. In the second and third ballot Mastai-Ferretti came more and more distinctly to the front, Gizzi disappeared from the lists, and Lambruschini fell hopelessly into the rear. But if Lambruschini could have only kept open the conclave a few hours longer he might have displaced his rival, and perhaps have placed the tiara upon his own brows, or, if not there, might at least have placed it upon the brows of his friend Franzoni; for Masta-Ferretti was in bad odor with the court of Austria on account of his sympathy with the national party of Italy, and when the ballot that made him Pope was taken, the Austrian Plenipotentiary was on his way from Vienna with a vote in his pocket against the Archbishop of Imola, and with Cardinals enough in his train to turn the scale in favor of the Genoese Cardinal. The veto arrived a few hours too late, and the lagging Cardinals, entering the Holy City the day after the fair, found the Romans shouting *vivas* in honor of a sovereign whose name they hardly knew how to pronounce. The telegraph and the railway have put an end to all risk of anything of this kind happening again; for Rome is now within speaking distance of Vienna, Paris, Berlin and London; and unless the conclave sits, as it is said it will sit, within twenty-four hours of the Pope's death, and under a dispensing bull, elects his successor in *presenti cadavere*, there will be time between the announcement of the Pope's death and the day usually fixed for the holding of the conclave for all the cardinals of Europe to reach Rome and to give their votes.

WASHINGTON.

The Investigation into the Venezuela Frauds.

Sitting Bull Preparing to Renew Hostilities in the Spring.

THE VENEZUELA FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The sub committee on the Venezuela case examined Rev. John C. Nobles of Newark, N. J., brother of the late Col. Nobles to whom W. P. Murray addressed a letter that has since been so extensively published, in which Murray confessed he divided $150,000 out of $250,000 awarded by the mixed Commission to Beales, Nobles and Garrison between the American Minister, American Commissioner, the umpire and himself, his own share being $37,500. Nobles testified he obtained the letter from his brother; that he once showed it to Secretary Fish, but the latter informed him he was too late as Congress had ratified the awards, and the Executive department considered such action a finality. Nobles remained inactive till the advent of the present Administration, when he called upon the President, by whom he was referred to Assistant Secretary Seward. Secretary Seward suggested that Dalla Costa, Venezuelan Minister, would be a proper party to communicate with. Nobles visited Dalla Costa, who directed him to see W. A. Pile, who was attorney for the Venezuelan government, who resided in Philadelphia. Nobles did so, and handed Murray a letter to Pile, who agreed to compensate Nobles liberally for his assistance in exposing the fraud in the Mixed Commission.

THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS HARD AT WORK ON THE TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10.—The Committee of Ways and Means had a long session yesterday and thus far passed upon schedule A of tariff bill relating to cotton and cotton goods, and schedule B relating to earths and earthenware. No amendments have been made to the originall bill except of verbal character. The highest negative votes were two. Chairman Wood anticipates the bill will be passed substantially as he prepared it.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

A special meeting of Representative Sleicher's sub-committee on Foreign Affairs was held at the Department of State yesterday. Secretary Evarts was present to hear the statement of Minister Foster concerning affairs in Mexico. He briefly recited events in that country which terminated in the elevation of President Diaz and stated that our government had instructed him to make known to that of Mexico its desire to settle all pending questions of disagreement between the two countries, including theft, murder, arson and plunder, violation of postoffices and custom houses, incursions by armed men to destroy life or property, cattle stealing, which had become a profitable occupation and forced loans by which American citizens have been compelled to submit to unjust and unequal exactions. He, in accordance with instructions from the State Department, notified Diaz that some guarantee of arrangement for adjustment of difficulties must be given as a condition precedent to any recognition, rather than to trust to the possibility that it might ultimately follow.

The Mexican government gave assurance they were disposed to adjust and rectify these complaints and grievances, and were not unwilling to consent to some arrangements for concerted action between military commanders of the two countries on the frontier for the preservation of peace and order, and the protection of life and property.

Senor Vallarta, Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs, while expressing the anxiety of his government for a settlement of disagreements, said his government could not consent to the consideration of any conditions precedent for recognition. He considered they, as a civilized nation, had a right to recognition without conditions, and that upon all subjects, including treaties of commerce, both nations must act upon an equality. Therefore, the Mexican government must first be recognized before entering upon diplomatic negotiations.

It was the opinion of Minister Foster that before anything could be done in the way of recognition Mexico must give some assurance, or show its ability to remove the present causes of grievance. In the course of his statement, he said that as a portion of the people on the Rio Grande profited by raids into Texas, and as recruits for revolutions were gathered on that border, there was an indisposition or timidity to interfere with them. He gave at length a statement of the present political condition of Mexico, and stated that no treaty between the United States and that country could be enforced without first suppressing raiders.

MATTERS OF INTEREST.

Subscriptions to the new four per cent. loan yesterday were $145,000, the largest receipts in any one day yet for this loan.

The Signal Service Station at the wreck of the Metropolis reports that a trunk marked Bartlett, containing clothing and a tin trunk supposed to contain money were found by a patrolman who had to break the large trunk open being unable to move it and unsafe to leave it on the beach. Captain Harrison thinks he will be able to publish a list of all bodies identified by to-morrow. All bodies identified will be sent to Norfolk to-morrow and thence to Philadelphia. Ship stores and clothing are still washing ashore.

The President yesterday appointed as honorary commissioners to the Paris Exposition Floyd P. Baker and Eugene L. Meyer of Kansas; Thomas H. Buckler and Robert M. McLean of Maryland.

The Secretary of the Interior has declined to disturb his decision of October 12 in the case of M. C. Streeter vs. the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company.

Henry M. Hosmer, aged nineteen, son of Colonel A. H. Hosmer, patent attorney, committed suicide yesterday by taking morphine. Failure in business and refusal of marriage are the causes assigned.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

P. Wigginton Gets His Seat in the House.

Blaine and Johnston Vent Their Views on Silver.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—Mr. DAVIS (Ill.) called up the Senate bill to remit taxes on insolvent savings banks, the pending question being on the amendment providing that no savings bank having no capital stock shall, on account of mercantile or business deposits on which no interest has been allowed, be denied exemptions allowed to savings banks having no capital stock, and it was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 27. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The consideration was then resumed of unfinished business, the Silver bill, and Mr. Blaine spoke thereon.

Gold and silver coin are the money of the Constitution. The organic law conferred no power on Congress to declare that either should not be money. Congress, therefore, has no power to demonetize silver any more than gold. If, therefore, silver had been demonetized he was in favor of remonetizing it. If its coinage had been prohibited he was in favor of ordering it to be resumed. If it had been restricted, he was in favor of having it enlarged. Congress has the exclusive power to coin gold and silver and regulate their value. If Germany should remonetize silver and the States of the Latin Union re-open their mints, silver would resume its former relation with gold. He believes European countries will be driven to full remonetization. Then they must of necessity drop their old ratio of fifteen and one-half of silver to one of gold. Then we shall be compelled to adopt the same ratio instead of our former sixteen to one If we fail to do this we shall lose our silver which will seek the highest market. Our difficult problem is how to re-establish silver without co-operation of the European Powers, as an advance movement to coerce them into the same policy. If we coin a silver dollar below the current value of the gold dollar, we invite Europe to take our gold from us which will force us to the single silver standard and cripple our relations with leading commercial countries. In the present conditions, at the current rates of silver, the free coinage of a dollar containing 412½ grains gives illegitimate profit to the owner of bullion which would defraud the man who is forced to take the dollar. It assuredly follows that the free coinage and circulation of this inferior dollar must be at the expense of our gold coinage which will flow out with certainty, and the resistless force of the tides. What gain therefore would we make in the circulating medium if on opening the gate for silver to flow in we open the gate wider for gold to flow out. Till Europe remonetizes we cannot afford to coin a dollar as low as 412½ grains. After Europe remonetizes on the old standard we cannot afford to coin a dollar above 400 grains because if we do silver will leave us.

MR. BLAINE argued the public injustice and private wrong of making a debased silver standard which must inevitably fix a lower standard value for our paper money. He urged strict regard to the interest of the poor laborer which is indissolubly bound up with the interest of the whole people. He repudiated the specific demand for the payment of bonds in gold but they must be paid in good and not in inferior silver dollars. For pledge to the public creditor in 1870 binds us to pay in the standard of the then existing value. A silver dollar of 425 grains would equitably represent the dollar of that date. Such a dollar will benefit in turn the miner, the owner of bullion, the holder of coin and the Government and will restore to the laborers a full dollar's pay for a dollar's worth of work. For these reasons he advocated unlimited coinage and legal tender for a dollar of that weight. He did not expect the adoption of his substitute in view of precluding committals and avowals of Senators. He was not in line with either extreme of those who favor a single gold standard or those whose views, if sustained, would force us to a single silver standard. We needed both and could have them only by making each the equal of the other. He called attention to the fact that the dollar proposed by the bill is lighter and less valuable than the one coined by our mints for the ignorant class, the heathen laborers in China and India, and in the name of common sense and common honesty he asked the American Congress not to force upon the American laborer an inferior dollar which the naked, famishing and degraded laborers of India and China refuse to accept. He denied the assertion that the people demand cheap money. They demand an abundance of good money. They do not want a single gold standard that will exclude silver and benefit those already rich, nor do they want a single silver standard that will expel gold and not help those already poor. They want both metals in full value in equal honor.

MR. BLAINE concluded his remarks at two P. M., and as he took his seat there was applause in the galleries.

The VICE PRESIDENT gave notice that if such applause be repeated the galleries would be cleared.

MR. JOHNSTON then spoke in favor of the Silver bill. He said it could not have escaped the attention of any one that a portion of the public press, especially at the North, had indicated that the South was ready at any time to repudiate the public debt of the United States. He (Johnston) wished to say for himself, and on behalf of his Southern colleagues on this floor, that no people had national honor more at heart than the people of the South. They have passed through the most terrible suffering and did not propose to undergo a journey again, if they had no better motive for upholding the national honor than that of self-interest. They would not do anything to bring discredit upon the Government. The people of the South knew their condition was indissolubly mixed up with those of the North and they must uphold the honor and credit of the Government. All were in the same ship and the Southern people did not propose to scuttle or wreck that vessel. So far as they were concerned they proposed she should have a prosperous voyage. He argued that silver was one of the products of the country and it was the duty of Congress to see that it was not injured. There was a great popular demand for remonetization of silver. The people of the country believed it was demonetized by fraud. They believed the act which demonetized it was smuggled through and should be repealed. It was not the part of statesmanship to be blind to popular demand. He denied that the remonetization of silver would drive gold out of the country and spoke at length of the necessity of a bi-metallic currency.

Referring to the demonetizing of silver by Germany, he said all knew that the German Empire to-day, notwithstanding the large indemnity received from France was in the throes of financial distress. This did not speak well of the practical effect of demonetizing silver. He then spoke of the value of silver to the colored people of the South and said they got nothing about the value of gold, and did not appreciate paper. Remonetize silver and much of it would be absorbed by them. Philanthropists and abolitionists who had freed the negro ought to consider what they should do for his practical benefit. Give the colored people of the South the money they want and it would make them better citizens. They would have something to work for and it would encourage industry.

MR. HILL then took the floor before proceeding with his remarks yielded to Mr. Morgan, upon whose motion the Senate went into executive session and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the House resumed the consideration of the contested election case of Wigginton vs. Pacheco, from the Fourth district of California. After a long debate, the House proceeded to vote on the pending proposition.

The first vote was on the amendment reported by the minority of the Committee on Elections declaring Pacheco (the sitting member) entitled to a seat. The amendment was rejected by a party vote—yeas, 126; nays, 137. The next vote was on Leonard's substitute declaring that neither Pacheco nor Wigginton were entitled to a seat. Rejected without division. The resolution reported by the majority of the committee declaring Wigginton, the contestant, entitled to a seat was adopted—yeas, 136; nays, 125.

In the report of the committee a majority of four was figured up for Wigginton, while the minority of the committee figured up a majority of six for Pacheco. The Secretary of State of California had certified to a majority of one for Pacheco. In the votes in the House party lines were strictly observed, not a single deviation being recorded.

The result of the last vote having been announced, the oath of office was administered to the new member, Peter D. Wigginton.

MR. DURHAM made an ineffectual effort to go into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy bill, but the House preferred to adjourn and did so.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—Mr. CAMERON, (Pa.,) presented a petition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, asking legislation to carry out the true intent and meaning of the act of July 27, 1861, to indemnify states for expenses incurred by them in arming and equipping troops for the use of the Government so as to pay the State of Pennsylvania, the remainder due that State. Referred.

Consideration was resumed of unfinished business, being the Silver bill, and Mr. Hill made a speech.

MR. HILL thought the silver dollar should be remonetized, but could not support the bill now before the Senate as it came from the House of Representatives. He believed if this bill should pass unamended, it would enrich a few individuals and give no relief to the financial embarrassments of the country. It would necessitate additional legislation, and finally take its place in history as the pickpocket bill of American legislation. He objected to a free and unlimited coinage and to the proposed unlimited legal tender power to be given the silver dollar, and said he could not consent to the coinage of a dollar worth ninety cents and stamping it as a dollar. He believed most effective and permanent to keep the silver dollar equal with the gold dollar was to prescribe for silver a function in our currency. He would have silver more than a subsidiary coin but would limit its legal tender power. The people demanded a silver dollar but they did not demand one which would drive gold out of the country. He would give silver a legal tender power for all payments not exceeding one hundred dollars. He was in favor of some compromise, and hoped his friends would not plant themselves square upon the House bill and refuse to compromise. He cared nothing for bondholders or any class. He believed legislation which was wise for one class was wise for all classes, and he represented no class. He represented the people, the Government, &c.

MR. HILL referred to the recent speech of Eaton, in which that Senator said that agrarianism and communism would never find full hold in the United States, and said those were noble words, worthy of the best man in the best ages of any country. He deprecated speeches, charging that the laws of the country had been passed by fraud. The passions of the people might be lashed into fury which no man could control. Bloated bondholders were familiar words in the vocabulary of American lunatics, but there was no possible excuse which could justify the disregard of solemn obligations of the government of any kind. There was but one patriotic course for Congress to pursue; call back the people to an honest renewed recognition of the obligation of the contract to teach the present generation, to teach all generations that fidelity to truth and law was the best religion, wisest statesmanship and purest patriotism.

MR. WITHERS said his first impression when this bill came before the Senate was adverse to it, but during the progress of the debate his opinion had changed and now he had not the slightest doubt that all bonds issued by the government were payable in gold or silver. One reason which led to the present distress was the fact that the Government put itself on the road to contraction and followed it closely. He argued that legislation since the close of the war had been uniformly in the interest of the creditor and against the taxpayer. Remonetize silver, make it a full legal tender and let the people look to God and their own strong arms for that prosperity which all hoped to see.

MR. DAVIS (W. Va.) took the floor and yielded to White on whose motion the Senate went into executive session and when the doors were re-opened adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This being Friday, bills of a purely private nature were considered.

The first bill taken up was one appropriating $18,430 to pay W. H. Newman and D. A. Van Hoffman of New York, full compensation for the use of the Pioneer Mills, in Alexandria, by the United States authorities during the war. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Hunter, Finley, Robinson (Ind.) and Wilson, and opposed by Messrs. Jones (O.) and Conger (Mich.). In the course of the discussion, Tilden's letter adverse to the payment of war claims was frequently alluded to.

MR. CONGER, in his opposition to the bill, declared that if there ever was a case where houses and lands and mills, and all other property of a city had been captured in war it was the case of the city of Alexandria. That city had been captured by troops of the United States "when the brave and lamented Ellsworth was shot down," and had never been released from military occupancy during the war. The Government had a right under the laws of war to take all the property in the city of Alexandria for its own use; to drive out all its inhabitants, and to destroy the city if it chose to do so.

MR. EDEN asked Conger whether he had not united in the report of the Committee on War Claims last Congress in favor of the same bill.

MR. CONGER denied that he had done so.

MR. EDEN—It was a unanimous report, and the gentleman from Michigan was a member of the committee.

The discussion was closed with an argument by Mr. Tucker in favor of the bill. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House with a recommendation that it pass.

The bill was then rejected—Yeas, 94; nays, 109. The affirmative vote came principally from the Democratic side and the negative from the Republican side, but there were exceptions to the rule on both sides. Before the announcement of the vote the question arose as to the right of a member who was absent during roll call to vote. Mr. Mills taking the ground that a member could not be deprived of his constitutional right by any rule of the House.

The SPEAKER decided with some warmth that the question had been agitated for years, and had been uniformly decided against that position: that this was not in contravention of any constitutional right, because it was the duty of members to be present and to attend to their public duties, and that the only persons aggrieved in such a case were the people whom such members represented. The decision was applauded, particularly on the Republican side.

The vote having been announced, the motion to reconsider and to lay on the table was made, but pending action the House adjourned, after the announcement by the Speaker that he had appointed Mr. Wigginton to fill a vacancy on the Committee on Public Lands. The session to-morrow will be for debate only.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The House met at the usual hour and resumed the consideration of the Silver bill, when Mr. Chittenden gave his views. In the course of his speech he referred to the silver meeting in Chicago last December. The Shylocks mentioned in Chicago papers report of the meeting were the active bankers and business men at home and abroad, who, through the Chamber of Commerce of New York gave Chicago outright a round million of dollars in the hour of her desolation. The very same men who subsequently loaned Chicago scores and scores of other millions which have been hopelessly squandered and lost in Quixotic ventures.

MR. HARRISON replying, said that while the people of Chicago acknowledged the generosity of the world when that city was in ashes, yet they do not feel that rich men of New York who helped them in their hour of need should now keep them rising from their ashes.

MR. KENNA advocated the remonetization of silver, the repeal of the resumption act, abolishing the national banking system and the granting of full legal tender qualities to greenbacks.

MR. ELLSWORTH spoke in opposition to the attempt to array labor against capital for the purpose of gaining political power, and advocated a general amnesty bill.

MR. HAYES replied to the arguments against the remonetization of silver and defended that proposition.

MR. HASKELL also spoke in favor of silver remonetization and Mr. Bell advocated the bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican war. There were not more than half a dozen members in the chamber when the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Allegheny County Salary Bill Passes to a Second Reading.

Resolution Passed Not Allowing Members to Vote for Absentees.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, February 8.—A number of bills were introduced among them the following.

By Mr. BURNETT: For the relief of J. Murray Moorehead.

By Mr. MCNEILL: A bill authorizing the "Home for the Friendless," in Allegheny, to bind out inmates of the institution.

Gilfillan's Allegheny county salary bill was passed to a second reading, as were also the bills authorizing the Allegheny courts to sentence to the Workhouse for a longer term than two years, and for the assessment of taxes for the cost of grading and paving streets in Allegheny City.

Owing to the small number of Senators present bills on third reading were laid over and the morning was spent in the consideration of bills on second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATI

BERTHA'S SUCCESS.

She Makes 89 Miles With 7½ Minutes to Spare.

Twenty-two and a Half Hours On the Track.

She Takes Nine Rests Aggregating Three and a Quarter Hours.

Miss Bertha Von Hillern on Tuesday night successfully completed for the fifth time her self-appointed task of walking eighty-nine miles in twenty-six hours. She had seven minutes and twenty-eight seconds to spare after making the last round. She took nine rests, aggregating three hours, eighteen minutes and fourteen seconds. She was on the track twenty-two hours, thirty-four minutes and eighteen seconds. Following is a detailed report of her feat:

HER OUTFIT AND MANNER.

The walking dress of Miss Von Hillern consists of a neat fitting dress of gray stuff, the skirt of which reaches to the knee. Her dress was so arrayed that the movement of her limbs was not embarrassed in the least. She wears a pretty walking hat, matching her dress in color, and carried a little black whip, ornamented with a silver head, which was presented to her by a lady of Boston. She wears dark gray seamless stockings, supported by elastic straps, attached to suspenders on the shoulders. Her walking shoes are of soft goat skin, laced high about the ankle, and with broad and firm soles and low, broad heels. The shoes are an inch longer than the foot, and allow it all possible freedom. Only one man in America can make her shoes, and he lives in Chicago. In walking she swings her trail short as it is, with commendable rapidity and regularity. She holds her arms from the elbow straight out, with her hands tightly clasping a toy whip, and a handkerchief to keep them from swelling. Her arms swing the reverse motion of her body, which looks like affectation at first, but when you examine the matter a little, you see it is purely business, stripped of all nonsense. The swinging motion seems to keep up the equilibrium and to liberate a certain amount of resistance which would impede the old straight up Indian stalk, now happily only seen on the stage, and very little there except to amuse the boys and provoke laughter. When she gets thirsty she drinks sparingly of seltzer. She has a female attendant at hand, and in a retiring room are foot baths, change of stockings and shoes, &c., and when removed from the track her attendants bathe her feet, chafe her wrists and head, and do what is possible to freshen her up. All extra steps are avoided, and she is generally lifted from the track by the attendants and returned in the same manner, so that even the trifling exertion of walking a few steps may be saved for her in her efforts on the track.

THE TRACK.

The track consisted of a sawdust path laid around the hall about two feet from the wall. The sawdust was compactly pressed, and while it was elastic to the touch of the foot did not retard her movements by sliping. The sawdust was probably an inch deep. The inside track over which her manager walked was not so wide and was probably six feet shorter than the outside path. The track was measured by Engineer Bigelow who, makes a certificate that it is 310½ feet in length, requiring seventeen trips to make the mile, during which she turned the corners sixty-eight time. In one of her recent walks the course was so short that twenty-six trips were required to the mile. Considerable advantage is gained by a long course. Turning the corners requires time. She always turns to the left, and constant turning has made a slight difference in her sides, so that she appears to walk a little one sided.

THE START ON THE LONG WALK.

Precisely at eight o'clock Monday evening Miss Von Hillern appeared on the track to commence her long walk.

The audience, and there was quite a large one at the start, was seated in the space inside of the walking-track. The band, newspaper reporters and judges sat on the platform or stage at the end of the hall. The judges' book was in the hands of local newspaper men, two of whom were on duty at a time, counted the rounds, announced the time and kept the record. Every two hours the judges were relieved. Every circuit was announced in an audible voice by one of the judges, and the miles and time were posted on a blackboard where the audience could see it. The little lady stepped out briskly and continued on the tramp without rest until at the close of the thirty-fifth mile, at 3:48 A. M. She took a rest of twenty-two minutes and forty seconds, then reappeared upon the course apparently as vigorous as at the outstart. Her pulse at this time beat at the rate of 108. Her forty-fifth mile was finished at 6:14, and her fiftieth at 7.55. Then she took a considerable rest. Her feet were bathed by the female attendant. She took a slight breakfast of beef tea and stale bread, and reappeared upon the track, somewhat stiff but soon settled down to her usual gait. At the close of the fifty-eighth mile she took another rest of thirty-three minutes and forty-six seconds. This mile was completed at 10:50-54. As she was placed on the course Manager Thomas started with her, and under the encouragement of a live tune by the band the mile was made in 13:22. She continued until the close of the sixty-seventh mile, which was finished at 1:35 P. M. Then she took

A LONG REST,

which lasted till 2:48 P. M. During that time she was permitted to lie down, and her shoes and stockings were changed. The crowds commenced increasing after dinner, and a few who were unfortunate enough to enter the hall immediately after she quit the track, thought the wait a little tedious. There was much speculation too about this time. Different persons expressed the belief that she had petered out, and a few declared she could not perform the task voluntarily imposed upon herself. These views were afterwards proven groundless. During this wait opportunity was had to take a peep at the

AFTERNOON AUDIENCE,

which was select, very The walk seemed to have struck many of the wealthy and well-to-do residents of the suburbs as a good thing as they brought their wives and daughters, and that circumstance brought the young bucks who occasionally walk out to the suburbs. Two or three hundred well-filled seal skin sacks in the room couldn't fail to bring their complement of young men. The scientific and the educational were well represented. Superintendent Luckey of the schools, looked in to take lessons to be inflicted on the unsuspecting school children, no doubt. D. A. Stewart was there to see how near the human being can come towards tiring out one of his locomotives. John Scott, President of the Allegheny Valley railroad, brought his family. Tom Scott, Jr., the stock agent, Mrs. Dr. Daley, the Dillworths, Simon Beymer, and Henry McCullough looked in with a critic's eye; Dr. Connelly, the fire extinguisher man, John D. Scully, Col. Press. Guthrie, ex-Recorder Hunter, Billy Moore, the pedestrian from the Eleventh ward, young Hoswoller, the handsome glue man, and all kinds of nice people.

THE AFTERNOON WALK.

At 2:40 little Bertha, accompanied by Manager Thomas, again appeared on the track, considerably refreshed. As she emerged from the ante-room the crowd made a surge toward that corner of the track, but the little lady stepped off briskly and was soon lost sight of these. She was greeted by a round of applause, which scarcely died away till the band struck up a lively tune. The first mile of the afternoon walk, the 68th, was made in 12:52. Manager Thomas started wearing a light overcoat, but half a dozen rounds of the course convinced him that was a useless article of apparel, and he slipped out of it while still on the fly, amidst the laughter of the crowd. At the close of the sixty-ninth mile the pedestrienne took a rest of 11 minutes and 22 seconds. She made the seventy-fifth mile by 4 o'clock, 52 minutes and 43 seconds, when she took another rest, this time of 16 minutes and 57 seconds. Then Dr. Sutton made

AN EXAMINATION,

to find her pulse beating 92, her respiration 20, and her temperature 98½. Her normal pulses is 85, her respiration 17, and her temperature 98½. The spurt of two miles therefore had not heated her a particle, while her long walk had increased her pulse only 7. Some seltzer water was given her here and also beef tea, and soon the plucky little walkist started on her seventy-sixth mile. At the close of the eightieth mile at 6.21:57 P. M., she had completed this and then she took another rest to prepare her for

THE EVENING WALK.

preferred not to tax herself too severely. With the consent of the audience she therefore rested 21 minutes and 47 seconds. Her pulse at this time was beating 90, and the doctor announced that there was but very little change in her normal condition. Further announcement was made

At four minutes and three seconds past seven o'clock, she started on her eighty-first mile. By this time the audience had swollen until the space inside the track was well filled. Most of these remained till the walk was finished, while many others entered in the meantime. Her rapid pace around the course elicited frequent applause which spurred her on till at the close of the eighty-fourth mile, when she took a rest of 18 minutes and 57 seconds. Reappearing she made the eighty-fifth mile in 14:15 and at 9-02-43 at the close of the eighty-seventh mile she again retired. Dr. Sutton announced that she could make the two remaining miles without rest but here that on February 26th, 27th Bertha will walk 100 miles in 28 hours here.

THE HOME STRETCH.

At twenty-four and a half minutes past eight manager and pedestrienne reappeared amidst enthusiastic applause, and the eighty-eighth mile was made in 17.20. They walked leisurely, reserving their vigor for a spurt in the last mile. The eighty-eighth mile was completed amidst very enthusiastic applause, and as the little walkist started on the last mile, ladies and gentlemen crowded about the course in great excitement. The enthusiasm was wonderful. Bertha started out a tremendous gait, making the first seventeenth of a mile in forty seconds. The excitement increased as the pedestrienne under the spirited strains of the band sped around the course. Everybody pressed eagerly towards the track, and as the lady made the seventeenth round there was a rally of applause. The judge had made an error in the count, however, and she sped around another time, coming in in 12:07. The tap of the bell was the signal for a fresh outburst of applause. The last mile was made in 11:41 minutes, and the total 89 miles were finished at 9.52:32, or 7 minutes and 28 seconds ahead of time. Two additional trips were taken over the course and the little lady was slipped into the ante room, and after receiving the attentions of her nurse admitted prominent citizens to her presence. At this time her pulse was beating 100, or 15 above the average, and her temperature was ½ above the average.

RECORD.

Following is a record of the time:

Miles.	Time.	Miles.	Time.
1	14:07	48	13:55
2	13:35	49	13:32
3	13:12	50	13:33
4	14:00	51	14:08
5	12:49	52	13:27
6	12:44	53	14:15
7	12:51	54	13:22
8	12:56	55	13:21
9	12:34	56	13:09
10	12:55	57	13:20
11	12:29	58	13:42
12	13:05	Rest of 33:46.	
13	13:05	59	12:47
14	12:56	60	13:28
15	13:49	61	13:27
16	13:21	62	13:36
17	13:24	63	13:24
18	13:27	64	14:04
19	13:43	65	13:36
20	12:58	66	13:39
21	13:12	67	14:06
22	14:15	Rest of 1.12.32.	
23	13:25	68	12:52
24	13:10	69	13:46
25	13:23	Rest of 11.22.	
26	14:11	70	13:30
27	12:51	71	14:33
28	13:07	72	14:30
29	13:18	73	14:42
30	14:03	74	14:29
31	13:41	75	14:49
32	13:51	Rest of 16.57.	
33	13:47	76	14:01
34	13:39	77	14:31
35	13:18	78	13:45
36	13:55	79	13:56
Rest of 22.40.		80	13:01
37	13:46	Rest of 42.13.	
38	14:32	81	13:00
39	12:59	82	14:37
40	13:03	83	13:57
41	12:47	84	13:27
42	13:27	Rest of 18.37.	
43	14:10	85	14:15
44	14:10	86	14:29
Rest of 15m.		87	13:49
45	15:25	Rest of 21.47.	
46	15:05	88	17:23
47	13:50	89	11:41

RECORD OF THE LAST MILE.

Following is a record of the rounds for the last mile:

Rounds.	Seconds.	Rounds.	Seconds
1	40	10	44
2	43	11	40
3	43	12	40
4	40	13	41
5	43	14	40
6	43	15	41
7	42	16	39
8	42	17	40
9	41		

Time of last mile, 11:41.

AT THE HOTEL—OFF FOR CHICAGO.

After a few minutes conversation with the visitors, Miss Von Hillern was placed in a carriage, taken to the Monongahela House and put to bed. Her feet were in excellent condition, but her limbs were a little sore and stiff. She dropped asleep almost as soon as she touched the bed. Usually, after her public walks, toward morning, about three or four o'clock, her maid awakens her and walks her about her room a little time, to keep her limbs from becoming stiff. After one of her severe walks she suffers somewhat from what are technically called "walking cramps," which are pains around the knee joints. To alleviate this her legs are rubbed with salt and water. Her rest is not usually very good on the first night after the walk, as salt and water will only relieve and not drive away the cramps. This evening she will sleep soundly, however.

On Thursday she started for Chicago to go into training for her one hundred mile tramp. Her friends live in Chicago though her parents reside in Freiberg, Baden, Germany, the place of her nationality When not on the track, Bertha von Hillern lives and eats and dresses like other people, with a few exceptions. She sets her face like iron against alcoholic stimulants, sweet things and pastry. Rare beef, vegetables, oatmeal, and plain solid food form the "chief of her diet." She will walk twenty to thirty miles a day in the open country to keep her flesh hard.

BERTHA'S TALLEST WALKING.

There porter had some conversation with Manager Thomas concerning Bertha's previous feats. This is the fifth time she has successfully accomplished eighty-nine miles in twenty-six hours. She has never failed in this task. Her largest walk was taken in December, 1876, when she tramped 350 miles in ten minutes less than six days at Boston. Her tallest walking was one mile in ten minutes and fifteen seconds in a twenty-five mile dash at Lawrence, Mass. Bertha has made two public failures. She attempted to walk fifty miles at Worcester, Mass., in twelve hours, last summer, and took twelve hours and thirty five minutes to do it. In Springfield, on August 29th last, she made another failure in the same task, requiring fifteen minutes and eight seconds more than twelve hours.

HER TIME.

Following is a recapitulation of her time in yesterday's trial:

	H.	M.	S.
Time stipulated	26	..	..
Time rested	3	18	14
Time to spare	..	7	28
Time of actual walk	22	34	18

The Great Rush

To 278 Penn avenue would make you think everybody had the toothache. One thing is certain, they all know where to go to have their teeth extracted without pain. Dr. Quincy A. Scott is known as the most skillful surgeon-dentist in the State, and never fails to make his patients entirely unconscious.

THE VICISSITUDES and chances of fortune are shown clearly in the results of the February Drawing of the famous Louisiana State Lottery Company. A lucky urchin in San Antonio, Texas, captured fifteen thousand dollars by spending a dollar. Such is luck. Why not let the reader write to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., for the full information about the next drawing? W&W.

Because Inexperienced Operators Fail,

Don't conclude that teeth cannot be extracted without pain. Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, has been successful in over eighty thousand cases, and knows no such word as fail. He guarantees the safety of all patients who place themselves in his care.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, bankers, No. 57 Market street, report the following as the closing of the gold and stock markets, at New York and Philadelphia:

Gold.....102¼

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. 6s, '81....	105¾	5-20's '68, reg.	108¾
U. S. 6s, coup.	105¾	5-20s '68.....	108¾
5-20's '65, new.	103¼	10-40's.....	104¾
5-20's '67, reg..	105¼	10-40's, 30up..	107½
5-20s '67.....	105½	Currency 6's.	118½
New 5 per cts.	104½		

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Gold opened at 102 and closed at 102¼. Carrying rates 5½ to 1 per cent. Silver at London unchanged at 54 ½pence; here, silver bars are 119¾ greenbacks; 116¾ gold; silver coin ¾ @1 per cent. discount. Governments generally firm. Railroad bonds firm and quiet. State bonds dull.

Stocks at the opening were strong and prices advance ¼ to ⅞ per cent. the latter for Northwest. After midday a weaker feeling set in which continued to the close, Michigan Central, the coal shares and Western Union leading the decline. Rumors of impending commercial failures and the adoption trunk lines of a lower schedule of charges for western bound freight were the chief causes of the decline. It is officially stated that New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's January earnings were $880,000 more than any previous month in the history of the Company and the total earnings for the past four months aggregated $10,000,000. The earnings of the Wabash Railway increased for the first week in February $20,000 and the Michigan Central at $19,000. There was a sharp decline in cotton based on the European situation and lower prices at Liverpool increased the receipts at seaports and orders to sell from the South. The transactions aggregated 87,000 shares, of which 2,000 were New York Central, 9,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Northwest common, 7 000 preferred, 5,000 St. Paul common, 3.600 preferred, 16,000 Lackawanna, 3,500 Delaware & Hudson, 2,000 Michigan Central and 19,000 Western Union.

Close—Money closes easy at 5 per cent; prime mercantile paper 5@6 Custom receipts $232,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $368,000; clearings, $15,000,000; sterling weak; actual business, long 81½; short 83½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	105¾	5-20s, '65, new	103¼
5-20s, '67.....	105¾	5-20s, '68.....	108¾
New 5s.....	104	New 4½s.....	103¼
New 4 per cts.	102	Currency 6s....	118
10-40s.....	104¾	10-40s, coups..	107¼

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	37	Tennessee new..	35
Virginia, new	30	Virginia, old....	30
Missouri 6s...	105¼		

STOCKS.

W. U. T...	75⅝	C. C. C. & I....	32¼
Quicksilver....	16¼	N. J. Central..	16½
Do preferred.	28½	Rock Island...	98⅝
Pacific Mail....	22¼	St. Paul.....	37
Mariposa.....	1¾	Do preferred.	68⅝
Do preferred.	1¾	Tol. & Wabash	15⅝
Adams Ex....	101½	Fort Wayne....	87¾
Fargo Express.	84½	Terre Haute..	3
American Ex..	49¼	Do preferred.	11
U. S. Express.	49	C. & A.....	77
N. Y. Central..	104¾	Do preferred.	101
Erie.....	9¼	O. & M.....	8
Do preferred.	22	Del. & Lack...	47¾
Harlem.....	141	A. & P. Tel. Co	22
Mich. Central..	59¾	Mo. Pacific....	1¼
Panama.	123	B. & Q.....	10⅞
Union Pacific...	67½	H. & St. Joe....	10½
Lake Shore....	61¾	Central Pacific.	4⅞
Illinois Central	72¾	Union.....	4⅞
P. & C.....	70⅜	Land Grants..	4½
N. W. C.....	34¾	Sinking Fund..	96¼
Do preferred.	61		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 13.—Consols for money 95 7-16; 5-20s, '65, 104¼; do '67, 106⅜; 10-40s, 108¼; new 5s, 105; Erie, 9⅜; preferred, 22; Illinois Central, 76¼; Pennsylvania Central, 29¼.

PARIS, February 13.—Rentes 109f 55c.

ANTWERP, February 12.—Refined Petroleum 28.

LIVERPOOL, February 12.—Cotton dull and easier at 6⅛@6¾d, with sales of 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 7,100 bales. California white wheat, average, 12s 2d@12s 6d; club 12s 6d@12s 11d; red western spring, 10s 2d; winter, 11s 0d@11s 6d. Corn —old western mixed, 28@28⅛s. Flour —extra State, 27½@28s; western canal, 26@28s. Oats, 3s. Barley, 3s 11d. Pork, 55s. Beef—prime mess, 84s. American Lard, 39⅜s. Canadian Peas, 36⅜s. American Cloversed, 45s@50s. Fine American Cheese, 66d. Bacon—long clear, 29½s; short clear, 30½s. Fine American Tallow, 40½s. Refined Petroleum, 10¾d; spirits, 7¼d. Linseed Oil, 26½d. Common Rosin, 5¼d@5½d; pale, 12d. Turpentine, 26d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, February 13, 1878.

Business continues moderately active, with but few changes in the way of prices. Prices in most cases are firm and a general advance is expected, gradually, until the Spring trade sets in.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The demand for strictly fresh sweet table butter is ahead of supply, and all such is taken on arrival at outside quotations. Lower grades are in moderate demand and in absence of better stock, customers buy it under protest, because they cannot better themselves, but generally at prices to suit the buyer. Receipts of apples are almost entirely of the medium or lower grades. Strictly fresh eggs scarce with a demand ahead of supply. Limed eggs dull and only saleable when no fresh are to be had.

APPLE BUTTER—In bbls and half bbls ₱ gal, 50@55c; in 2 to 7 gallon buckets 60c; in 1 gallon tin buckets, per doz $7 50

BEANS—Prime white navy $2 00@2 10 medium, $1 75@1 90; mixed, $1 40@1 50.

BUTTER—Extra choice roll, 24@26c; prime roll, 22@23c; lower grades, 9@16c; grease, 6@7c.

CABBAGE—Choice sound heads, per 100, $4 50@5 00; common heads, per 100, $1 00 @2 00.

CHEESE—Best Ohio factory, 13@ 13½c; common to fair 10@11c; New York 13½@14c; Sweitzer 12@14c; Limberger 11@13c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@ 6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $8 00@ 9 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $7 50@8 50; choice Cape Cod, $8 00@ 9 00; 1 bush boxs $2 50@2 25.

EGGS—Strictly fresh 16@17c per dozen; limed, 10@12c.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HOGS—Dressed, per ℔, 4½@5c.

HONEY—California, in 2-℔ tin cans, comb, per doz $4 00@4 25; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c.

NUTS—Hickory nuts, 75c@$1 00; shell barks, $1 00@1 25.

ONIONS—Red per bbl $1 50@1 75; yellow $2 00@2 50; yellow, per bush 75@80c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

PEAS—Green, $1 25@1 30.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 45@45c; mixed lots, 35@40c; do from store, 50c; in bbls, $1 50 @1 75. Sweet Jerseys per bbls, $3 00@ 3 25; Baltimore, $2 00@2 25; Southern, $1 50 @2 00.

POULTRY—Live — Chickens, 45@50c per pair; ducks 50@55c per pair; geese, each, 40@50c; turkeys, live weight, per ℔. 8@9c. Dressed—Chickens, per ℔ 10 @11c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 7@8c, turkey 10@13.

SEEDS—Clover $5 00@5 25; timothy, $1 50@1 65; mammoth cloverseed, $6 00@ 6 25.

TURNIPS—Per bushel, 25@30c.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat—Coming in freely, but the business is not very active.

Corn—New is offering a little more freely, and rules rather easy for round lots. Old is nominal and nearly out of market.

Oats—More active and a firmer tendency

Barley—Is in good supply and weak at quotations.

Flour—There is an easy feeling in this article, and jobbing lots are about firm; receipts moderate and steady consumptive demand.

Buckwheat Flour—The supply is fully up to the demand, and prices easy.

Barley—Is in good supply and weak at quotations.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Southern amber, fair to choice, $1 28@1 30; Southern white, $1 30@1 33. Ohio and Indiana red and amber, $1 25 @1 28; medium do, $1 22@1 25; northwestern spring, $1 10@1 20.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, 45@46c: high mixed, 43@44c; ear, prime yellow, 46@47c; mixed, 44@45c.

Oats—Prime white 32@33c per bushel; mixed 30@31c.

Rye—No. 1, 60@62c ₱ bushel.

Barley—Extra, 75@80c; choice spring, 65@75c; common spring, 60@65c; fall, 70@ 75 per bushel.

FLOUR—No. 1 Western patent, $9 25@ 9 50; white wheat, $7 00@7 25; red wheat, $6 50@7 00; in sacks 25c off; Minnesota, $6 25@6 50; Wisconsin, $6 25@6 50; low grades and regrinding, $5 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; Rye flour $4 00@425.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$4 75@5 00 ₱ bbl; $2 37@2 50 per 100 lbs.

CORNMEAL—58@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 in kegs.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $12 @13; No. 2 do, $9 00@10 00; No. 3 or medium, $8 00@9 00; prime upland prairie, $11 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $15 00@16 00; seconds do., $16 50@ 17 50; middlings white do., $22 00@24 00; chopped corn and oats, $19 00@20 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@20 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, ₱ 100 lbs $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

The market in groceries is slowly improving, but it is not what dealers would like to see. Coffees show no signs of improvement, while sugars are but little better. Other articles in the grocery line continue unchanged. Provisions weak and transactions are light.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	₱ ℔.	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio...	21½@22 c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio...	@21½c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio...	20¾@21 c	Black	30c
Good Rio...	@20 c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	17 @ 18c	Standard A..	9¾ @
Java.....	26 @28 c	Metrop'n A...	9 @
Roasted Coffees.		Fraizic B....	@ 8¾c
Rio in pkgs	22 @22½c	Ref Yellows.	8 @ 8¼c
Rio in bulk..	21 @22 c	Molasses do..	7¾@ 7¾c
Java in pkgs	25 @26½c	Cut loaf.....	@10¼c
Java in bulk	25½@26 c	Crushed.....	@10¼c
Teas.		Powdered....	@10¾c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Granulated..	@10 c
Gunpowder..	35c@ 1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New.
Imperial.....	30c@ 80	Strictly ch.....	48@ c
Japan.....	26c@ 75	Strictly prime..	45@ c
Oolong.....	30c@ 80	Prime.....	43@ c
Souchong.....	26c@ 75	Fair.....	37 @
Rice.		Soaps.	
Carolina.....	7 @7½	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 20
Starch.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Pearl.....	6¾@4 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Silver glos...	9 c	Gold do.....	5 75
Corn.....	7¾@10 c	Extra olive do	3
Chicago gloss.	8 c	Do N. Y. city, ₱ box	6
Chicago corn..	8½c	German mottled do	6½c
Spices (whole).		California, ₱ box	4 20
Cloves.....	45@ c	Soda.	
Allspice.....	18@20 c	Bi-carb in kgs.	4½c
Cassia.....	28@31 c	Do assted pap's	6 c
Nutmegs.....	1 10@1 15	Do assted ¼ prs	6½c
Pepper.....	14@16 c	Sol soda in kgs	2¼c
Syrups		Candles	
Choice maple	47c	Star, full w'ght	14 c
Prime "	47c	Stearine.....	10½@11c
Choice sugar syrup	36c	Mould.....	@11 c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ₱ ℔..	9 @	Pig pork clear, 100 lbs per kit.....	3 75
Shoulders.....	6¾@	Lard, p. l. in tcs ₱ ℔.....	8
Bre'k'f'st bcn.	9 @	Do, ½ bbls, ₱ ℔...	8¼
Dried beef, do	11¾@12	Do, ¼ bbls, ₱ ℔...	8¾
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz.....	6 00	" " ½ bbls	9
Bacon, shoulders, ₱ ℔.....	6	" " ¼ bbls	9½
H. short r sides, do.	7	In 3-℔ caddies	11
H. clear sides, do..	7¾	" 5-℔ " ..	11
Mess pork.....	12 50	" in 3-℔ pails..	11¼
Pig pork clear, 50 lbs per kit.....	3 50	" 5-℔ " ..	11
		" 5-℔ " ..	10½
		Ham sausage.....	7¼

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—Per ℔, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔ cans ₱ doz, $1 25@2 00, new; raspberries do $1 75; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 25; blackberries do, $1 60; peaches, 3 ℔ cans ₱ dozen, $1 85@2 25, new; tomatoes do., $1 25@1 50. Corn do $1 65@1 90. Pickles, bbls, $7 75 @9 25; half do, $4 50@5 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, per ℔, 6@8c; do quarters, 4½@5½c; do, common do, 3@4c. do sliced, 3@4c; black berries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c Peaches halves, unpeeled, 6@7c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 10@12c, do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled; 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, per ℔, 45@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $35; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $14 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $11 00; No. 2 medium mackerel $12 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $10 00; split Labrador herring $8 00; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $3 00; whitefish, ₱ half barrel, $5 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $3 50; lake herring, $3 12; large George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $5 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $5 00; medium do, $5; boneless codfish, $6; Halibut, (smoked), ₱ bbl, 10c; No. 1 herring ₱ box 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 62.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 90; London layers, new, $2 50; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $4 00 ₱ mat; Valentias, new, 7@7½c ₱ ℔; new sultanas, 13c. Dates 7½c ₱ ℔ Currants, 6@6½c. Citron, 22c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do, shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@20. Tapioca, 10c. Oranges per case, $7 00. Lemons, Malaga, repacked, $4 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts, $6 25 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Double extra, 69@70c; extra, 65 @66c; No. 1, 61@62c; No. 2, 53@55c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 57@60c for white winter; 55¼@58c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 58@60c for raw and 63@65c for boiled; carbon, 11½@12c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 45@50c; dark, 35@40c; West Virginia oil, 30c; natural lubricating, 25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $8 00; small do, $8 50@9 00; gherkins, do, $9 50@10 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $4 50; small do, $5 50@5 75; gherkins do, $5 50@6 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per ℔, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2¼@2½c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 13 @14c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, February 13, 1878.

Crude continues without any material change, the market still fluctuating considerably. Refined slowly improving.

CRUDE.

United at $1 63@1 64; shipments, $1 84@ 1 85.

REFINED.

New York, 12½c; Philadelphia, 12¼c; Pittsburgh, 10c.

OIL BARRELS.

City barrels are selling for $1 15 and country for $1 00.

DISPATCHES.

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—Crude, 10c; refined 11¾c.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Crude 7½c; refined, 12¾c.

CLEVELAND, February 13.— Petroleum, S. W., 110 deg. test, 11¾c.

OIL CITY, PA., February 13.—The market opened heavy at $1 66¾ and continued dull and inactive during the day. A few sales are reported at $1 65, at closing; weak offered at $1 59¾. Shipments yesterday 37,912 barrels; sales aggregated 223,000 barrels.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Cotton dull at 10 13-16@10 15-16c; futures steady. Flour— receipts 12,000 barrels; in fair demand: No. 2 $2 75@4 00; superior western and State $4 00@4 85; common to good $5 10@5 25; good to choice $5 30@ 600; white wheat extra $6 05@6 75; fancy $6 80@8 25; extra Ohio $5 00@7 50; St. Louis $5 15@8 25; Minnesota patent process $7 00@8 50. Rye flour unchanged at $3 00@4 00. Cornmeal steady and unchanged; western $2 50@2 80. Wheat—demand active; receipts 108,000 bushels: No. 3 Chicago spring $1 27¼@1 28; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 29@1 29½; No. 1 spring $1 32@1 33; No. 2 red winter $1 32@ 1 35; amber Michigan, $1 39. Barley a shade firmer; 2-rowed State 70c. Malt quiet but steady. Corn moderately active; receipts 82,000 bushels; ungraded western mixed 45@54c; steam mixed 55½@56c; soft yellow western 52c. Oats unchanged; receipts 12,000 bushels. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm, Rio cargoes 15@ 18¼c; jobbing 15@19¾c gold. Sugar unchanged; fair to good refining 7¾@7¾c; prime 7¾c; refined steady at 9@10c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 7¼c; refined 12¼c; United 61½@ 62½c. Tallow, rosin and turpentine unchanged. Eggs unchanged. Wool nominally unchanged. Leather dull and unchanged. Pork firm at $11 25. Beef quiet; western loug clear quiet and unchanged. Lard—prime steam $7 55@7 60. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 08¼. Metals unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 13.—Flour steady and in good demand. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 06¼; No. 2 gilt-edge $1 06¾; regular $1 06¼ cash and February; $1 06¼@1 06¾ March; $1 07½@1 07¾ April; No. 3 $1 00; rejected 88. Corn opened weak and lower, but closed firm at outside prices; gilt edge 41c cash; regular 40¾c cash; 40¾c March; 40¾@40¾c April; 43¾c May; rejected 30c. Oats quiet and steady; 23¾@24c cash; 25¾c February; 24@25¾c March; 24¾c April; 27¼c May; rejected 21¼c. Rye in good demand and prices a shade higher at 52¼c. Barley quiet and steady at 46¼ @46¾c. Dressed hogs quiet and steady at $4 20@4 25. Pork dull weak and lower at $10 20@10 25 cash; $10 25@10 27½ April; $10 55@10 57½ May. Lard dull and prices a shade lower; $7 25 cash; $7 27½@7 30 March; $7 37½@7 40 April; $7 47½@7 50 May. Bulkmeats quiet